The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887. No. 30

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THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1858. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. T. J. BURNES.

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FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee.
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The House for's Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ale always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson st., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at the usual business of selling "bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. Cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.
Board and Lodging, per week........$5.50 and $6. Board, per week........$4.50. Beds, per night........50cts. The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

THE BURRARD HOTEL.
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carrall and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains. J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors.

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 25 cents upwards.

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL.
[illegible] Full staff of Instructors. Few vacancies for Boarders.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
R. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Kane street, next above Blanchard.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Book will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] GRAY, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a license in the centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a small man with capital. Address for particulars, "Hotel," TIMES office.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—[illegible] PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: [illegible] Each additional line, ten words, [illegible] Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. D. B. Harris, James Bay.

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau. PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son Yates street.

TO RENT.—Two Front Rooms, furnished, Bed-room and Sitting Room, in the pleasantest part of the city; also use of kitchen if required. Address "Apartments," TIMES office.

FOR RENT.—A four-roomed House, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office, with Outbuildings complete; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Apply to A. Oldershaw, Craigflower Road, Victoria West.

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in right at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 22x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, or single rooms, to let furnished or unfurnished, on Fort Street 2 minutes walk from the Post Office.—Address M. C. TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—Two teams TRUCK HORSES, weight 1300 and 1400; also four good driving Horses; all under seven years old. Apply to JOHN CAMERON, Victoria.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. B. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 160 acres in Sooke. For further information apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster; or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt.

FOR SALE—A first-class Fire-Box Boiler. Can be seen at the residence of Capt. Pamphlet, David street, Rock Bay.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected; their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. [illegible] YATES STREET.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.
OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Speaker Pooley gave a dinner last night to a number of members of the house.

Mr. James D. Robinson, city clerk, was attending to the duties of his office this morning, after several days' illness.

Passengers per North Pacific to-day: W Darling, Houston, Lamberson, W D Roden, Sutherland, H Stevens, wife and child.

At the Driard: John F Risley, Toronto; H Y Edmonds, New Westminster.

Mr. John W. Moyes, of Toronto, representing the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., of that city is at present in Victoria. He proceeds to Portland to-morrow, but will return to the east via this city, where he will remain for a few days on his return.

At the Occidental: J Pattinson, W Boatman and wife, W T; R B Neal and wife, Indiana; P Mongale, Vancouver.

At the Clarence: Jno W Moyes, Toronto; Rev Geo Brown, Sydney, Aus; Mr and Mrs R Laurie, San Francisco; H M Griffin, Toronto; O C Bradford New York; E H Curtis, Darlingford, Man; C H Morton, Minneapolis; W C Halleck, Nanaimo.

Arrests.

James Arthur, who says he has been drunk since Christmas last, was to-day arrested by Officer Haughton and locked up for safe-keeping.

Ah Chung was taken into custody to-day by Officer Walker and charged with intent to do grievous bodily harm to one Wm. Smith.

For the North.

The steamer Maude left this forenoon for a trip up to the east coast. She will call at Rivers Inlet, Alert Bay, Smith's Inlet and other points. On board amongst others were Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Capt. Irving, James A. Laidlaw and C. H. Friedman. They expect to be absent for a week or two days.

THE GREATER BRITAIN.

London Quarterly Review on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Interesting Particulars as to Gradients—Transportation—Lachine Bridge.

Mention has already been made of the fact in these columns that in the London *Quarterly Review* for January there appeared an important article on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The full text of the paper has come to hand, from which we make the following selections:

GRADIENTS AND DISTANCE.

The three heavy grades in the mountains are all contained within three sections of, say, 20 miles each, a concentration that tends to great efficiency and economy in the working. Between Montreal and Winnipeg and a point close to the summit of the Rockies there is but one that exceeds 40 feet. Since July the schedule time between Montreal and Burrard's Inlet has been 136 hours, soon to be reduced to 120 hours; and this again, when the China and Australian mail service commences, will, we are promised, be reduced to 90 hours, or a through speed of 32 miles an hour. For making fast time, a comparison between the American and Canadian transcontinental railroads is most markedly in favor of the latter. On the Canadian Pacific, as we have seen, the heavy grades are all condensed within a short distance; whereas on the lines in the States they are stretched over hundreds of miles. Then, too, in the summit levels to be surmounted the Canadian line has an immense advantage. The Northern Pacific summits are respectively 3,940, 5,500 and 5,563 feet above sea level; those on the Union and Central Pacific are 8,101, 7,835 and 8,240 feet; while those on the Canadian Pacific are 1,996, 4,306 and 5,296 feet only.

In actual distance, too, across the continent Canada again has a considerable geographical advantage: the distance from Montreal to Vancouver being only 2,905 miles, whereas from New York to San Francisco it is 3,271 miles. And whereas the American roads making up the transcontinental line are owned and managed by several distinct companies, the whole traject from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific is under one undivided control. In carrying the Pacific and Atlantic mails to and from China, Japan, and Australia, the full benefit of having the line from end to end under one management, so that it can be kept clear, of shorter mileage, and of easier gradients will then be felt.

THE SHORT LINE.

The "Short Line" is to be completed by the winter of 1887-8, and the effect will be to bring St. John and Halifax 279 and 124 miles, respectively nearer to Montreal than they are by the present Intercolonial route. The Short Line will pass through the State of Main and will not be available for the transport of troops and winter material, but commerce can, by sealed cars and bonding arrangements, afford to disregard political boundaries.

A NEW WORLD'S WONDER.

We move quickly nowadays, and that which was deemed almost one of the world's wonders a few years ago is now thought little of, being superseded by something else which in most instances is better, and has also cost far less, than its predecessor. In 1860 the Prince of Wales formally opened the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal. Crossing the St. Lawrence at one of the widest points, it is over 9,000 feet high; it took more than five years in building, and cost the Grand Trunk Company, it is said, over six millions of dollars. It was, in its day, a truly wonderful work. In January, 1886, the Canadian Pacific made a contract for the construction of a steel truss-bridge across the St. Lawrence and Lachine. There were to be fifteen stone piers, two of which stand in 27 feet of water running at the rate of about seven knots. There were to be two cantilever spans over the steamboat channel of 408 feet each, two deck spans of 270, eight of 240 feet; the whole length being 3,454 feet. It was late in April before the contractor for the masonry could get to work at the piers, which he was bound to finish by November 30th. A fortnight in advance of that time he reported the work accomplished. The bridge builders are close behind the masons, and by the time these words are in print it is expected that the Lachine bridge will be ready for the trains. The cost has not been made public, but it is said not to exceed £250,000. It is supposed that, at one time, when the work of construction was in full swing all along the line, as many as 25,000 men were employed upon it.

The land of "illimitable possibilities" is then referred to as well as the solution of the Indian problem.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FORESTS.

For lumber, too, about the future supply of which Americans are, not without reason, becoming anxious, the Canadian Pacific opens new districts near Lake Superior, in Keewatin, and above all, in British Columbia, whose forests are perhaps the finest in the world. The impetus given to mining industry, too, is already most marked: witness the extraordinary copper deposits near Sudbury, the silver ore that is rapidly making Port Arthur a large industrial center, and the gold wealth of the Kootenay district now for the first time made accessible. Add to this list the opening of a large reciprocal trade between the Dominion and Australia, and we have the principal results to Canada herself of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Passengers and mails from Halifax traveling by the west to the east will be carried to the Pacific coast in an equally short period—say, eleven days from London to Vancouver. A year ago the British government called for tenders for a mail service between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hongkong. The Canadian Pacific people had, no doubt, already seen the possibilities of that route, and promptly laid before the Imperial authorities a scheme far in advance of what had been asked for. The Postmaster-General having proposed a 10½-knot service, the company pointed out that there would be no inducement for the Dominion authorities to secure a fast service on the Atlantic, or for their own trains to cross the continent at express speed, if time was thus to be thrown away on the Pacific, and they promptly offered an efficient 15-knot service across that ocean. This means that not only will the passage between England, Yokohama and Hongkong, which now, via Brindisi, occupies 40 to 42 and 32 and 35 days in either case, will be reduced to 25 and 21 days respectively; but that the British government could, in times of danger, command the services of several first-class cruisers in those seas to which it will always remain difficult to send reinforcements of ships, but on which it is, in view of our more intimate relations with China and our possibly less harmonious relations with Russia, increasingly important that England should not, at a critical moment, be weak.

THE ALTERNATIVE ROUTE TO THE EAST.

With its eastern terminals at Halifax, where is a dockyard and the only Imperial station on the Atlantic coast, and its western at Vancouver, and coal mines at both, the Canadian Pacific becomes a strategic line of no little importance to the Empire. Vancouver is exceptionally well adapted for the purposes which Great Britain requires. The Pacific squadron, having its rendezvous in British Columbia waters, will no longer be cut off from its base, and dependent on a foreign country for even telegraphic communication with its own. The Admiral lying in Burrard's Inlet, which could itself easily be fortified, is in touch, by a wire that no foreigner handles, with Halifax, Bermuda, and Whitehall, and can draw men and supplies in a week from Halifax, in a fortnight from England itself. Across the Straits lie the coal mines of Nanaimo, whence comes the only good coal on the Pacific coast; and at Esquimalt the Dominion has just completed a large dry dock, and has agreed, it is said, to erect defensive works.

THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.

In chronicling the suggestive fact that the first through train on the Canadian Pacific carried, in six days from Quebec to the Pacific, naval stores for Esquimalt, we do not wish to give undue prominence to the part which this railway can play in actual warfare, for in the peaceful development of commercial intercourse will lie its greatest triumphs. In this respect fuller use of the Pacific route to Australasia demands attention. Already we are told that a cable is to connect Vancouver with Australia and New Zealand via Honolulu; and with such an Atlantic service as we have anticipated, and a correspondingly fine service on the Pacific as will undoubtedly follow, one cannot but foresee that Australia will shortly be fortunate in possessing a mail service between London and Adelaide via Suez, and another between London and Brisbane via Canada, each covering the distance in about thirty-two days.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its bearing upon the Egyptian question, was grasped by the Deputy Whewell Professor of International Law, who, more than a year ago, wrote: "When the representatives of England come to the discussion of details (about the Suez Canal and Egypt) in the council chamber of the Powers, they will now be in a better position than a few months ago, owing to an event which is about to happen in a distant portion of the globe. I refer to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The importance of this railway can hardly be overestimated from an Imperial point of view." * * England's position with regard to the Egyptian question has been greatly affected by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Suez Canal is still of the utmost importance to us, and as far as our commerce with the east is concerned there will, in all probability be little difference between the old state of things and the new.

A GREATER BRITAIN.

Anything that strengthens our position, that, by reducing time and distance, enables us to concentrate and most efficiently employ our necessarily scattered and somewhat limited forces, and that for commercial advantage as well as political security, brings the various component parts of Great Britain into closer relationship to each other, is an advance towards that most desirable object. And such a contribution to the welfare and unity of the Empire, and so to peaceful interests throughout the world, has Canada now most obviously made by the construction of her inter-oceanic lines and by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

New Brunswick.

The St. John Sun estimates that New Brunswick will return twelve ministerialists and twelve liberals. This would be a gain of one for the government.—Colonist, Feb. 10.

The value of the above opinion can be judged by the fact that New Brunswick returns but sixteen members in all—5 Liberals and 11 Conservatives. A few days ago the same sheet stated that there would be a clean sweep made of the province by the Conservatives. The political barometer of our neighbor is not a safe one whereby to guage public opinion. We have, at this moment, a letter before us written from Moncton, on the 31st ult., by a well known citizen of that place in which he states to a friend in this city that Mr. Emmerson, in all probability, will sweep that country, as there is an immense change taking place in public opinion. The French are allied on the Liberal side. The attitude of the *Mail* has aroused the Roman Catholics everywhere throughout the province. Reports are extremely favorable for the Liberals in the three seats in St. John city and county. Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Queens, Sunbury, Carleton and Charlotte are all considered safe for the Liberals, who are hopeful of winning a few others. Dr. Weldon, the Dean of Dalhousie College secured the nomination for Albert County by packing the convention. Mr. Wallace's friends are very hostile, and the doctor's trickery may result in losing the county.

From Nova Scotia cheering news reaches us. At Amherst on the evening on the 29th, Hon. Mr. Pipes held a meeting to which he invited Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Pipes in doing so displayed much pluck, for his friends anticipated his utter annihilation by the gallant knight. The ex-premier however surprised his friends, for not only did he prove a match for the Cumberland war horse, but actually "drowned him every time." In Cumberland Sir Charles has his hands full. Nova Scotia will respond to the appeal made her in such a way as will surprise many. Thus notwithstanding the facts that every effort has been made to make the electors solid for the government, by giving the province three of the most important portfolios, viz: Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance; Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Hon. A. W. McLelan, Postmaster-General, and hundreds of thousands of dollars for railway purposes. Sir John will be defeated by a good working majority.

Officers Appointed.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the B. C. M. & M. Co. yesterday, the following officers were appointed: President, J. Haywood; treasurer, C. R. Redfern; secretary, G. A. Sargison.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

NINTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th.

The motion of Mr. Anderson, about a bonded warehouse, was opposed by all the members and was finally withdrawn. It is not likely to appear again.

Mr. Beaven moved: "That the petition from McLeod Stewart and others, for leave to introduce a private bill, and the petition of Alex. McLean and others, for a similar purpose, be printed." Seconded by Mr. Bole.

Mr. Theo. Davie objected; the printing of petitions should be made general.

Mr. Grant moved in amendment that all petitions for leave to introduce private bills be printed.

Mr. Theo. Davie would not vote for either.

Mr. Bole liked consistency. Mr. Davie would not vote for the original motion because it was not general, and he would not vote for the amendment because it was too general!

On the vote being taken, amendment and resolution were both lost.

Hon. Mr. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act relating to the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court." Leave was granted, and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. Beaven said the Attorney-General should first have asked the member of Nanaimo for permission to introduce the bill.

Mr. Dunsmuir—If the member for Victoria would come to me for advice he would not make such a fool of himself.

Mr. Beaven—I am inclined to think the honorable gentleman is now making a fool of himself.

Mr. Allen raised a solemn protest against waste of time, caused by the opposition. [Oh.]

Mr. Beaven said such a remark came with bad grace from a supporter of the government. There was no important business yet brought before the House, and it was not the fault of the opposition if business was being delayed.

Mr. Baker moved—"That, whereas, it is expedient to amend certain clauses in the mining laws of the province, a select committee be appointed to consider the subject and report to the House, said committee to consist of Messrs. Orr, Mason, McLeese, Grant, Cowan, Allen, Davie and Baker."

Mr. Beaven hoped the committee would take up the question of employing Chinese in quartz mines. They have not yet had any opportunity of acquiring property in quartz mines, and such a possibility should be guarded against.

The motion carried.

Mr. Higgins moved "for copies of all correspondence relative to the calling of trans-Pacific steamships, carrying mails, at Victoria and Esquimalt." Seconded by Mr. Prior, and carried.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole asked if any bonds under or in pursuance of the "Loan Act," 1886, had been issued or used? If so, in what manner?

Mr. J. Robson—No.

Mr. Bole asked: "What amount had the government to its debit or credit at the government bank on 31st December, 1886, and what was the cash balance in the Deputy Treasurer's hands at the same date?"

Hon. J. Robson—"Debit on current account, $503,728.07; credit on special deposit by Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company for fulfillment of bond, $25,000; cash balance in treasury, $2,080.53."

Mr. Bole asked: "What amount of taxes have been collected on suburban lands in the city of New Westminster since 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1886?"

Mr. J. Robson—$1,449.63, or thereabouts.

Mr. Bole asked what expenditure has been made for roads and bridges, suburban lands, New Westminster City, since 1st January, 1878?

Hon. J. Robson—"No distinction has been observed in the expenditure on roads and bridges, beyond the limits of the boundary of the city of New Westminster in common with other portions of the district. The amount expended in those sections designated suburban lands cannot be ascertained."

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government to take any steps to provide a system of taking down short hand, and having printed, all debates and other proceedings of the House?

Attorney-General—"While fully concurring with the advantage of the proper reporting of debates, the government is not prepared to incur the considerable expense attendant upon it without the recommendation of the House."

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Mechanics' Liens, and providing proper machinery to make lien rights practically available?

Attorney-General—It is not proposed to introduce legislation on the subject.

Mr. Bole asked—What is the amount of the receipts from the New Westminster Land Registry office for the year ended 31st December, 1886; also the expenditure incurred in respect of said office during said period?

Hon. J. Robson—Receipts $5,636.37; expenditure $3,749.82.

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government during this session to introduce legislation to increase taxation upon unoccupied and unimproved lands?

Attorney-General—The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government, during the present session to introduce any measures to amend the "Homestead Ordinance, 1867," and "Homestead Ordinance Amendment Act, 1873"?

Attorney-General—It is not the intention of the government to introduce legislation on the subject.

Mr. Beaven asked has any money been received by the government for leases or sales of land by the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company; if so, in what sum and for what property? Has a Crown grant been issued by the government to any purchaser of such land? Has any lease, sale, or other alienation of land been made by the above company with the consent of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or acting Commissioner of the district? Is the government aware of any other sale, lease, or alienation of land in the Kootenay district that has been made by the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company?

Hon. J. Robson—To each question, no.

Mr. Semlin asked has the government of British Columbia made any agreement with W. A. Baillie Grohman, subsequent to Sept. 7th, 1885, in reference to the Kootenay Land Reclamation scheme?

Attorney-General—Yes, a new agreement dated 30th October, 1886, has been made, a copy of which will be laid before the House.

Mr. Higgins asked is it the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates for 1887-8, for the establishment of a Normal School?

Provincial Secretary—No.

The Married Women's Property Bill was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Beaven said the Finance Committee had not been called together, and could not be until the Provincial Secretary had made the usual motion. He suggested that the motion be in order now, in order that business could be expedited.

Hon. J. Robson moved, that the public accounts to date be referred to the public accounts committee. Carried.

The House adjourned for 15 minutes to allow the standing committee on private bills to appoint an extended time limit for the purpose of the same.

The Speaker having taken his seat the committee reported that the time for receiving private bills would be in all cases two weeks longer than that allowed by the act. Read and adopted.

House adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

France's Coming Liberator.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes: A deceptive calm followed your correspondent's arrival. Referring to Gen. Boulanger he is now more powerful than ever. Even his former opponents are turning toward him as the rising sun, finding it impossible to struggle against the growing popularity of the man who is regarded by the masses as their long expected liberator. The whole country is anxious for revenge, and the army is full with the evident belief that the hour has at last come. The *Post* further adds: An extra from the Paris *Figaro* article, signed by School, is issued, imputing the grossest immorality to German women. This will raise a storm of indignant protest in Germany.

The Vatican and Italy.

ROME, Feb. 9.—It is expected that Cardinal Jacobini's letter to the Nuncio, at Munich, will lead to a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The latter it is thought will cover the hope of the Vatican that Germany will exert a pressure on Italy to yield to the Vatican's wishes.

The official journal says: The letter gives us a useful expression, because we can read in its inner thought and ample scope the policy of the Vatican towards Germany.

Austria Advised to Strike.

PESTH, Feb. 9.—The Pesth *Journal*, urges Austria to attack Russia before the latter has completed her preparations on the lower Danube. It says: "War is inevitable and it is better to begin fighting before the Balkan States can be Russianized. Austria would thus secure alliance with Bulgaria, giving her 100,000 additional troops.

The French Army Credits.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The newspapers here congratulate the Chamber of Deputies upon the dignified silence in which it voted the army credits. Such action, they say, shows that France can be prudent and patriotic when necessary.

The advice to the press generally is to abstain from any comment likely to provoke Germany.

German-Australian Steamers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The German steamers for Australia will hereafter call at Colombo, instead of Chagos, thus forming direct connection between Germany and India. It is anticipated that the German trade by this move will be greatly benefitted.

London Cable News.

Germany, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has asked France for a formal declaration of neutrality in the event of war in the east. In Downing street the statement is partly confirmed. The communication, however, was unofficial and put in the way of a suggestion leading up to a friendly understanding between France and Germany. The whole situation points to the east as the probable first scene of warlike operations.

An urgent whip has been sent to all the Tory and Liberal Unionist members of the Commons, summoning them to be on hand to vote against Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

The Duke of Leinster, Charles William Fitzgerald, is dead. He was aged 68.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, died to-day. She was 67 years of age.

Advices from Glasgow state that the strikers at Blantyre are still rioting. Seventy-one were arrested.

Commander Chadwick and Lieut. Buckingham of the American navy, arrived at Kiel yesterday to inspect the dockyards there.

Eastern News.

Mrs. Madao died a few days ago at Ottawa, aged one hundred and ten. Her baptismal certificate shows that she was born in 1777. Only a short time before her death she was bright and active, and had not a gray hair in her head.

The 18th Battalion, of Prescott county, Ont., has disbanded.

It has transpired that Big Bear was released owing to ill health.

The Crompton Corset factory, Montreal, was damaged by fire. The loss is $7000, which is covered by insurance. Fireman Ford was seriously injured by falling from a ladder.

Wm. Wade was stabbed to the heart in a drunken row at Hamilton Sunday night. His assailant escaped.

A pastoral from the Bishop of Huron read in the churches of that diocese last Sunday prohibits the raising of money for ecclesiastical and parochial purposes by raffling, throwing of dice, games of chance, or gambling of any kind, and all theatrical exhibitions.

The counsel for Arthur Pinel, the post office employe charged at Toronto with stealing letters, withdrew the plea of insanity, and the prisoner having pleaded guilty was sentenced to seven years in the Central prison.

E. Globensky, Montreal, law partner of Senator Laurier, has taken action for two hundred thousand dollars damages against Hon. Wilfred Laurier for having stated that he tried to bribe Mr. Larochelle, M. P. P., for Dorchester, to support the Conservative government.

Archbishop Fabre has addressed another circular to his clergy condemning Sunday political meetings.

The members of the Quebec local cabinet who are seeking election will probably be allowed to go in by acclamation.

A $5,000,000 SUBSIDY

To be Given to C. P. R. Pacific Steamship Line.

Sir Chas. Tupper Says So—Election and Other News.

A Million Sterling Yearly.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Sir Charles Tupper stated at Halifax yesterday that the Imperial Government had agreed to subsidize the Pacific mail service for Canada with a million pounds sterling yearly.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The Ontario Legislature met to-day with usual ceremonies. The old chamber presented a scene of splendor and brilliancy. Many prominent citizens were present.

Moved by Hon. Mr. Mowat, seconded by Hon. Mr. Pardee, that Jacob Baxter, of Haldimand, be elected speaker. The choice was unanimous and Baxter was escorted to the throne.

The Lieut.-Governor then delivered the speech.

The House on motion of the premier then adjourned till March 1st.

A Splendid Affair.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The second great event of the carnival took place yesterday, the sleigh drive and trades procession, and surpassed all previous efforts. It is estimated that about five thousand persons took part in it, which included a troop of cavalry, the Governor General and all the best private sleighs in the city; a dozen of allegorical cars, manned by snowshoes, and a large number of trade cars. All along the route large crowds lined the streets and loudly applauded the various equipages. Among the chief features of the drive were several Canadian Pacific railway cars showing some incidents of settlers' life in the Northwest.

The Premier on the Stump.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Sir John addressed his Carleton constituents to-day. He will make a tour of Western Canada before polling day.

McArthur Retires.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—Duncan McArthur, the Independent candidate for Winnipeg has retired, leaving the field to Scarth and Sutherland.

Fatal Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—To-night the livery stable of Jesse Arnold, Chestnut street, was burned. There were about 200 horses in the stable, one half or more of which are said to have been burned. There were also a large number of fine carriages, buggies, hearses and other vehicles in the building, nearly all of which were consumed. After the fire had been under way about an hour, and while the firemen were making their way into the building, one of the high interior walls fell with a crash, burying several of the firemen and some spectators in the debris. It is not yet known how many persons were covered. Three dead bodies have been taken out, one of them being that of Joseph Schimmer, the foreman of Engine No. 6. Two others are supposed to be those of stable hands, names unknown. Six persons are said to be wounded more or less seriously, but the names cannot be obtained to-night. Efforts are now being made to recover more of the bodies from the ruins. The loss of the stables is estimated to be about $150,000, with reported insurance of $55,000.

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge met this afternoon in the hall, Douglas street, and considered various matters of importance to the order. No change was made in the representation. New Westminster was named as the next place of meeting. A resolution setting forth the injustice of government taxation on the property of benevolent and charitable institutions, and naming a committee to communicate with the government and effect such alteration in the existing laws as to bring them in harmony with the law of England, which exempts all such charitable institutions, was adopted unanimously. The proceedings throughout have been of an interesting and profitable character, and during the session fully seventy past grands have been in attendance. The order in every department shows vigor and growth, while the auxiliary endowment scheme has increased fully forty per cent. over the past year. The lodge meets again to-night, when the officers will be installed. A banquet at the Clarence will bring the annual session to a close.

Ho! for Nanaimo.

The dramatic wing of the St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society have everything in readiness for their visit to Nanaimo, leaving by the morning's train over the E. & N. Railway and performing in the evening at the Institute the excellent drama of "Lucille." We expect to hear of the performers in glowing accents and the signs point to a bumper house. The fare has been generously reduced by President Dunsmuir to $2.50.

A Masquerade.

The Olympic Club will give a masquerade on Monday evening next in the Theatre Comique, and it is understood that it will be the last social event of this club for the season. No doubt the attendance of maskers will be large, as the club counts its friends by the dozens. It is expected that there will be numerous flower girls, gypsies, Folly's, Spanish girls and other characters that go to make a masquerade a success, present.

London Inundated.

A London, Ont., dispatch of the 9th states that the North branch of the Thames has again overflowed its banks, and nearly all the houses in the southern end of West village are flooded, some to a depth of three feet. Moving ice has destroyed a portion of the wall of the Sulphur Springs buildings, and also about fifty feet of the breakwater between the Black Friar's and Kensington bridges.

Opposition Meeting.

The meeting of such of the electors in this city whose views on the political questions of the day are not in accord with the present government at Ottawa, to be held in Dowey's Hall to-morrow night, promises to be a very interesting one. There should be a large attendance, as matters of importance will be brought up for discussion.

The *North German Gazette* declares that the *Germania's* statement that the government invited the publication of Cardinal Jacobini's dispatches to be pure invention.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY [illegible]

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D, Victoria, B. C.

Advertising Rates:

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Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

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J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1887.

MR. BLAKE IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal journals of the early part of the present month contain full reports of Mr. BLAKE's great speech in Queen's Hall, in that city, on the 1st inst. Concerning the effort which was one of the best of his life, the *Herald* says that "perhaps the most effective and most perfect unfolding of a plain but lamentable tale was Mr. BLAKE's concise but almost dramatic recital of the events that led to the tragedies in the Northwest. His exposition of Canada's expectation with a vast territory suddenly acquired, of her duties in the premises, of that which common sense, common justice, and the representations of those familiar with the country united to demand, was most lucidly explained. The way in which warning after warning had been neglected, petition after petition disregarded, and advice spurned, the criminal apathy with which danger, even when forced under the notice of the government, had been treated, the positive refusal to be guided by the urgent recommendations of their own officers, or to make a step even while the murmur of rebellion was beginning to echo at Ottawa, were made clear beyond rebuttal, and contrasted with the hurried and nervous anxiety to do something, no matter whether right or wrong, which the government evinced when six years of neglect and injustice had brought the storm about their ears. The vast audience that were assembled last night in the Queen's Hall, listening with utmost attention to this story of the Northwest, had probably never before realized the extent of the misgovernment that had occurred in the distant part of Canada, and their enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. BLAKE's censure showed how deeply the narrative, short as it was, had sunk into their hearts. A more complete brushing away of the silly theories that the halfbreeds had nothing to complain of, would be hardly possible; and the opinion of the audience on the subject of the government suppression of public documents was not to be mistaken. To say that Mr. BLAKE was cheered to the echo, but imperfectly describes the enthusiasm with which many of his remarks were received. The people, or as many of them as could get in, had come to hear from Mr. BLAKE himself; to their understanding he appealed, and from their hearts he got his answer."

THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

The Toronto *Week* is of opinion that the final triumph of the Liberals in Quebec cannot fail to be a serious blow to the followers of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. Not only does the change in the position of politics there throw all the patronage and influence into the hands of his opponents, but it presents him as beaten where he had hitherto commanded success, and where to be believed to command success is everything. A defeated party in the French Province is not like the Old Guard on the evening of Waterloo. It seems also as if the ship of Dominion Conservatism is likely to suffer more than was supposed from the wash of the storm in which the barque of Ontario Conservatism was wrecked. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has visibly transferred its support from the winning side in the Province to what it deems to be the winning side in the Dominion; but the notice, it appears, is too short for some of the laity, who are likely to vote now as they voted six weeks ago. A sense of increased peril has certainly been creeping over the Conservatives within the last few days, and the admission that the contest will be close is now heard from Conservative lips. Sir JOHN appeals to his phalanx of protected manufacturers, and in them probably he may confide. True, the Liberals have accepted the N. P.; but it is with a wry face, and on the somewhat hollow pretext that the increased expenditure has rendered the tariff necessary for revenue purposes, whereas Protection is a sacrifice of revenue. The manufacturers, and all whom they carry [illegible] fluence, will prefer to adhere to the author of their tariff, unless it should appear to them that victory has left his standard, in which case they may think it wisest to conciliate the coming powers. Protectionism has its political as well as its economical consequences. It calls into existence a powerful and compact body of capitalists, dependent on state support, and ready to maintain in power any government which will continue that support without reference to other questions or the general welfare of the nation. There can be no shadow of doubt that political purity, at all events, is on the side of a revenue tariff.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MR. MERCIER's majority in the Quebec Assembly is now put down at eleven.

THE Governor-General has issued his proclamation announcing that the Revised Statutes of the Dominion will come into force on and after the 1st of March.

THE *Mail* announces that on Feb. 10th inst., the act creating a Supreme Court of five judges, to take the place of the stipendiary magistrates in the Northwest Territories, will come into force.

MR. MERCIER, the new Liberal Premier of Quebec, will lose no time in cancelling the grants of land to those railway companies which have failed to comply with the conditions upon which such grants were made by the Legislature, and there are several of such corporations, in which speculating Tory M. P. P.'s have an interest. Speculators like those connected with the Gatineau Valley Company will be prevented from peddling their charters and subsidies around or locking up valuable enterprises until their demands for boodle are satisfied.

THE following statement, from a good Conservative quarter—the Ottawa *Journal*—is not without interest in in a commercial community: "It is reported in political circles here that Mr. Kinney, M. P., will not be opposed in Yarmouth. He is reported to have strengthened his cause by his successful agitation in securing a half million dollar loan for the Western Counties Railway." A half-million apiece for seats for government candidates! The subsidies now promised to secure seats for the Government in Nova Scotia cannot amount to less than five millions of dollars.

THE *Week*, GOLDWIN SMITH's organ, said in June, 1886: Never before under Confederation, had the Liberal party such a genuine advantage over their adversary, as is afforded by this plain issue—the results of Conservative government in the Northwest. These results are patent to all, they were experienced by the whole country in a terrible manner a year ago, and some of the causes have come to view during the past session in the blaze of political scandals wherewith it began, continued and ended. If the men concerned in these scandals be not relegated to private life at the approaching general election, it can only be because the constituencies are as corrupt as the representatives.

THE Reformers of West Toronto have decided not to bring out a candidate, so that Mr. SHEPPARD, the Labor candidate, may have a fair chance to beat Col. DENISON. In East Toronto, Mr. JURY, the Labor candidate, will run against Mr. SMALL, the Tory. The Liberals of Hamilton have ratified the selection of Mr. WALTERS, the Labor candidate. It begins to look as if Labor and Liberal were working together, wherever there is an opportunity for the coalition. In no instance that we have observed is the Tory party assisting to elect a Labor candidate to the House of Commons. The workingman who votes for a Tory deserves all the ills that course can bring upon him.

Political Pointers.

Mr. Geo. Haddow, of Dalhousie, is to oppose Mr. Moffatt in Restigouche.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, has left Ottawa for the Maritime Provinces to take part in the campaign there.

R. A. Lyon, M. P. P., James Conmee, M. P. P., W. L. Smith and C. P. Campbell, are spoken of as possible candidates on the Liberal side at the next election in Algoma.

Petitions were filed to-day against the return of Willoughby in East Northumberland and Meacham in Lenox, on the ground of corrupt practices. Both are Conservatives.

Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, telegraphs congratulations to Hon. Mr. Mercier as follows: "Accept my personal congratulations on your accession to power. May you have a brilliant career and redeem Quebec from extravagance and corruption. All the large provinces are now in line, and we shall bring the Federal Government in line with the great Provinces. Nova Scotia will go overwhelmingly Liberal."

An Angry Nation.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Hawick, Scotland, on the 25th January, lends itself to very various interpretation. The Liberal Unionists fear that it presages surrender. The Gladstonians complain of allusions to the Irish agitators as "Well paid patriots," and the like. The Irish are naturally angry, and once more tell Mr. Chamberlain that his idea of Canadian Home Rule is nonsense as applied to Ireland. Mr. Labouchere, whose ambitions might be nipped if Mr. Chamberlain resumed his old place in the Liberal ranks, attacks him more bitterly than ever. Mr. Chamberlain was once his leader. He now calls him "Judas Iscariot with an orchid in his buttonhole." There is reason to believe that the conference came much nearer than was supposed to finding a basis for agreement.

HI CHANG'S LAMENT.

A Chinaman I, my name is Hi Chang,
Born on the banks of the Yang-Tse Kiang,
In the flowery kingdom where everything grows,
From the queues on the heads to the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

But now I am here on Canada's shore,
[illegible]

[illegible]

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the coming Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I seek your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 15th, 1887. jan15-dw

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government those varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES FELL.

Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 25th, '87. jan25

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.

E. CROW BAKER.

Victoria, January 18, 1887. jan18

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

jan 12

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for [illegible] to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.

jan 17 NOAH SHAKESPEARE

Notice to Stockmen.

THE SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL

"LORNE"

Will be offered for service until further notice at the Farm of the undersigned, Paul Bay. Terms—$5, cash.

The Thorough-bred Berkshire Boar

"CONQUEROR"

is also offered for service. Terms—$1, cash.

jan29 1m D&W J. S. SHOPLAND.

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan8

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,

Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 516.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Did you ever buy any DRY GOODS or MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that have pleased you as well or gave you such satisfaction as the Goods bought at our Store?

65 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	$ 20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do., do., All Wool	25
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do., do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespun Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
26 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
20 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds., do., do., Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds., Wide White do., do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do., Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do., do.	90
Mens Vicuna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37.	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET.

WM. O'REILLY, Manager.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. jan23 D&W

COAL! COAL!

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited.)

Best Vancouver Coal

$7 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The above Coal is Hand-Picked and of the Best Quality.

WM. CROFT,

OFFICE—FOOT of YATES STREET.

jan21 1m

Wood and Coal,

Consumers, Attention!

VANCOUVER COAL,

Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also,

GOOD WOOD!

Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not loads).

All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.

[illegible] A. C. HORE.

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood AND Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent.

Corner John and Government Streets.

Tele. [illegible] Call No. 1[illegible]. jan1

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1880.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers, Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. [illegible]

CLOTHING AT COST!

A Genuine Clearance Sale of Clothing

AT COST FOR CASH,

Prior to Stock Taking, will take place at

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

Commencing MONDAY January 17th, and Continuing Thirty Days.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Pants.

All to be Sold at Cost Price, for Cash, at

THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, - - YATES STREET.

jan15

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized High Class Instrument manufactured in the country.

The Superiority of the Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street. aug11

City Auction Mart,

CORNER OF JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STREETS.

W. DUFOUR & CO.,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

Have now made improvements in their large and spacious premises, and are prepared to receive any class of Goods or Merchandise on Consignment, having the best facilities for disposing of the same. Prompt Returns.

Real Estate, Farm Lands and Farm Stock a Specialty.

jan11 1m W. DUFOUR & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SUN LIFE

Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets $1,490,000

New Business during 1886 .... $2,527,000

Don't Travel without an ACCIDENT POLICY in the SUN LIFE.

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
2. It is a strong and prosperous Company, with large and well invested assets.
3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy holders large and equitably divided.
4. *The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Policy. There is no "ifs" or "provideds" about it. It is short, clear and straightforward. The only condition is the payment of premiums.*
5. *The SUN has not one contested or disputed Claim on its Books.*

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia

Office—Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

jan21 [illegible]

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale on Lease. The brick store, Stable, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also, the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.

WILLIAM DENNY, Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on in usual giving the very best value for cash. jan15

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably and [illegible] House has been splendidly renovated and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & E. WALKER, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work,

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & E. WALKER.

nov30 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

SAUSAGE SEASON

1886.

JULIUS BARRAN

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER,

Yates St., Next the Clarence.

[illegible]

de18 JULIUS BARRAN.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

in the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL.

Together with a SAWMILL, [illegible] An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

aug13 G. F. ADAMS.

JOSEPH SEARS,

House & Sign Painter,

Glazier, Paper Hanger,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper.

YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS.

BLAKE IN MONTREAL.

The Liberal Leader is Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception.

While in Montreal last week the Hon. Edward Blake was the guest of Mr. Wolfestan Thomas, General Manager of Molson's bank. He was received at the railway depot by the young Liberals of that city, while hundreds of others were present to accord the coming premier a greeting to Canada's commercial and shipping metropolis. A Montreal dispatch says that the meeting addressed by him in Queen's Hall was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. The hall is the largest in the city, and has a seating capacity of about 3,000, but on this occasion upwards of 4,000 were crowded into it half an hour before the meeting was opened. The doors were then shut, but frequently they were forced open and the meeting interrupted by the crush of people anxious to hear Canada's greatest orator and statesman. An interesting feature of the gathering was the large number of ladies who occupied seats in the stage galleries. Mr. Blake appeared on the platform accompanied by Mayor Beaugrand, and a large number of leading citizens. He was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause, the vast audience rising to their feet and cheering him to the echo. After silence was restored, Mayor Beaugrand stepped forward and read the following address in English and French:

THE ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the Parliament of Canada:

SIR,—At the present moment, when the representatives of the province of Quebec have just affirmed their rights to free government, when the electorate of the whole Dominion are called upon to pronounce themselves on the Federal Administration, the Liberal and National Associations of the city of Montreal gladly embrace this occasion to offer you on behalf of your numerous followers in this province, their most cordial welcome to the commercial metropolis of Canada. We hail in your person, sir, the honored leader of a powerful political party, the coming Prime Minister of this great confederation, the eloquent sincere defender of the oppressed, the avenger of outraged public morality, the statesman whose broad views, free from fanaticism, are accepted by all, irrespective of creed or race, who are the true friends of Canada. In this, sir, your brilliant career is simply the continuation of your family traditions. The Province of Quebec, which fondly cherishes the past, still remembers how much she is indebted to your illustrious father for taking up her defence at a critical period of her history. We know that under your guardianship the best interests of the Dominion of Canada will be fully secured; that Provincial rights, so outrageously violated by the Ministers now in power, shall be respected and fearlessly maintained; that your fiscal policy will be such as to guarantee as much as possible the continuance of home industries, with remunerative and constant employment to the laboring classes; that, in a word, and to use your own expression in a recent speech, our common country will be given under your leadership a broad and comprehensive, a truly national policy. It is with the utmost confidence, sir, that we now await your declaration on the main political questions of the day, fully convinced in advance that they will meet with the hearty approval of this immense meeting, and that the province of Quebec desirous of helping in the great work, and of proving her gratitude, will contribute to return you triumphantly to power on the 22nd of February next, by a crushing majority.

The address was signed by C. A. Geoffrin, Joint President Liberal, Central and Election Committee; H. B. Rainville, President Club National; Edgar Judge, President Young Men's Reform Club.

For fully three hours the leader of the opposition held the audience spell bound by his masterly expose of the shortcomings and questionable acts of the government, carrying with him the vast audience by his peerless and matchless eloquence.

So far none of the leading Conservatives have attempted to address a public meeting in that city. This fact is commented upon. A change undoubtedly has come over the political spirit of Montreal.

NICOLA AND STUMP LAKE MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Please allow me to insert a few lines in your columns in answer to letter signed "Fair Play," alias William Wilson, which appeared in your issue of the 21st January last. He says I misrepresented the valuable work done by the Nicola Milling and Mining Co. in my letter appearing in your paper, and uses rather excited and rambling language, accompanied by spasmodic efforts at wit. In fact, his reasoning powers appear to have lost their balance. He says that 200 feet in the aggregate of shafts have been sunk by the said company. I stated in my letter that 125 feet had been completed, and I here may add, a few small costening pits, averaging 21 feet deep. This, I again here assert, is all the work which has been done by said company, outside of the tunnel, and by the construction of this tunnel nothing has been accomplished, as no lodes have been intersected. You will please note that the shafting and costening work done has been diffused over many claims, thereby nothing has been accomplished. The cost has been small, for the reasons I shall now state: The cost of work does not increase in direct proportion to depth attained in shaft or pit. The first four feet, where the surface of the lode and country rock has been fractured by frosts, ore can often be taken out, 6 ft. by 4 ft., by one man, using a little powder and crowbar, in one day; whereas at the depth of 30 ft. in same shaft, 6 inches in depth can only be attained in the same space of time by two men. If the Nicola Milling Co. had a shaft 200 ft. in depth on one claim it would have cost at least $5000, and would have proved the ground, and if good prospects had been got capitalists would have made an offer to purchase, but as it has been done in a diffusive and sleep manner the ground is not exploited and nothing is known about it. Prof. Campbell and Dr. Orton spoke to me on this subject. The Nicola Milling and Mining Co. got their ground mostly by means of a legal quibble and far from honorable. This fact is well known to members of the present cabinet, and Mr. Davie altered his mineral act on this account. I therefore say, let this company be ruled by the mandates of the act, and if they have spent $12000, or say $100,000, this should not entitle them to hold more than one claim as the law in its provisions distinctly states, and as I before stated, the tunnel work must count for nothing.

Mr. William Wilson, alias "Fair Play," states that I have said nothing about my own claim and work thereon. He makes some foolish statements about its depth, and I regret to say, that as a grand juror and business man, he never should have made them. He asserts that my shaft, or hole as he calls it, is only 7 feet in depth and crooked. If he had taken the trouble to wind up the shaft cable, which hangs in hole attached to bucket at bottom of shaft, he would at once have gained the information regarding its depth, but this was to much labor for his soft hands and lady-like fingers. I herewith send you down document of first contract entered into with two men for sinking the first 12 feet of said shaft, 6x4, also send you certificate from a man who worked for me last summer on the lower 21 feet of shaft, 6x4. You can show these certificates to parties who may desire to see them. This proves that my shaft is 33 feet in depth, and 6x4 feet in size. The timbering on top, sustaining windlass, is rough and strong. As regards its crookedness, I have followed the dips of the lode, as if possible in prospecting the wall is never broken into as in this case the bucket will not work, and stones are likely to fall on men from uneven fractures made in country rock besides shaft of 33 feet. I have erected an excellent blacksmith shop, 16x14 feet, well plastered and finished with good lumber, door and sash window. The shop is furnished with a full supply of smiths' tools for drill work. I have also, at a distance of one mile and a half from the claim, erected small reducing or beneficiation works, viz.: One water wheel, 9 feet in diameter, with flume 100 feet in length; one arrastra worked by belt from said wheel, and one reverberatory furnace 13 feet by 10 feet on the outside—on the pre-emption claim—I have taken up close to mining claim. I have erected a two-roomed cabin, a stable for three horses, and fenced in forty acres of land for pasture. If Mr. Wilson had called round when up here, I would have shown him these things; but he preferred going alone and getting thereby a blinded and false idea of my work. Now, I shall ask you and others, if I have done enough during resident time here of 12 months. Mr. Wilson is not in the Nicola Milling Co., but he has lent them money (I am well informed of this fact). He thus merely plays the part of the young scorpion, of which it is related in natural history that it attaches itself to its parent's back and feeds on its body during its parents life and often its parents death, until nothing remains but the shell; hence arise his fond regard for the welfare of said company. Mr. Wilson, or "Fair Play," can undertake to fit, I presume, the body of a spare cabinet minister or a portly mayor, with a suit of clothes by his eye only, without having them placed on said bodies, yet he cannot tell the size of a hole in the ground by looking at the material taken therefrom. I will therefore say to him, as Horace said to his contemporaries, "Let the cobbler stick to his last." But if he desire, as Charles Dickens remarks, to have a soul above buttons, let him be truthful, steady, and tarry in Jericho until his beard grows.

W. D. F.

THE HOTELS' LEFT OVER DAINTIES.

How Impecunious Epicures Secure Choice Edibles—Cold Victuals.

During an early ramble among the uptown hotels a reporter happened to have his attention attracted by a motley crowd of women and children with baskets on their arms and buckets in their hands standing at the side entrance leading into the sculleries of a prominent hotel in the neighborhood of Madison square, and waiting patiently for the door to open. Presently a man in white apron and cap allowed the crowd to file in, and after a little while they came out again with their baskets filled with all manner of victuals jumbled together in confusion.

"There are a great many people who get their provender at the back doors of the principal hotels," was the reply of the hotel steward in answer to a query from the reporter about the meaning of the scene.

"If you go to any of the hotels, say about 8 o'clock in the morning, you will see a little group of people with baskets on their arms waiting for the broken victuals. Stewards generally charge twenty cents a basket for this sort of food, which otherwise would go into the garbage barrel. Of course, fastidious people might turn up their noses at this sort of food, but it is mighty good eating."

Fully one-half of the guests who sit down at the dinner table in a fashionable hotel or restaurant do not eat all they order. The bill of fare may look so inviting that they will call for a great variety of dishes. When they are served they may take a nibble at this and a bite at that, but that is all. Then as the tables are cleared all of these good remnants are saved for the purpose stated.

Another hotel steward who was spoken to on this subject assured the reporter that he had among his customers some people who are by no means in needy circumstances, and yet they send some of the family regularly around for broken victuals. These people might be very properly called impecunious epicures, for they want all of the good things of the table, but unfortunately are not able to pay for them first hand.

There is a discrimination in the matter of broken victuals, too. The choicest bits from the table in the way of meats, pastry, pies and such fruit as may have been handled are collected together, and they bring higher prices than the damaged sort of edibles. Besides disposing of the stuff for a money consideration a deal of good is done in a quiet way.

Scarcely a day passes but what two of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" call in their wagon at the different hotels for broken victuals, which are given to them without charge, and they distribute them among needy families.—New York Journal.

Curtains of a warm hue should be selected for a room with a northern exposure.

The Swiss government proposes to purchase all the railways in the country.

NOTICE.

Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of

Chinchilla & Cheviot

SATIN LINED

OVERCOATS

Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Capes for men and Boys.

—ALSO—

Tweed Pants, from $3 upwards; Black walking Coats; at $4.50 each; Sack Coat, $3.50 each; Diagonal Suits at $8 per suit. And a full line of

Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.

LEWIS LEWIS,

YATES STREET. no 25-3m

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street, between Broad and Government.

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. [illegible] REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr., Manufacturer's Agent, Corner Broad and Johnson streets. [illegible]

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly [illegible], [illegible] in every being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan6

CORBETT & MACLEAY.

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. jan6 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. jan8

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. DeCosmos' block, Government street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. aug30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb12

FINANCIAL.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.

BANKERS.

Government street, Victoria, B. C. Deposits received in gold, silver and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits. Gold dust and U. S. Currency purchased at highest market rates. Sight drafts and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada. Exchange on London available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland. Letters of credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELER.

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR.

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the installment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECTS.

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT.

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —.

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT.

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., upstairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. Beeton & Co., 36 Finsbury Circus, London E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,

GROCER.

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

TAXIDERMIST.

H. C. HALPENNY,

TAXIDERMIST.

Heads Mounted, Birds and Animals Stuffed with despatch and at reasonable rates. Johnson street, near Quadra, Victoria. Jan5 D&W

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 129.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. HECKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN.

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 15mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over [illegible] conservatory. [illegible]

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. | D. M. EBERTS. | W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Amount Insured, $700,000,000.

R. D. HEMMERS, Agent.

Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. [illegible]

Notices.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 21st day of February, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. HARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 21st January, 1887. feb21DEW

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the for business in the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Marer, Government Street.

S. ISAACS.

N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec 21

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 199 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Pareka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. aug20 D&W

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE,

IN SAMUEL GREEN'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREEN, Vancouver.

oct6 tf

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS,

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA,

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov28 D&W

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C. 11

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,

Empire Brewery,

Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

oct10 tf

Glasgow and London

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,500,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	253,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	162,633

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.

Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL.

D. MARSHALL LANG, General Manager London, England.

JAMES BURNS,

Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

Every Description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Ladies admitted into all departments. Send for circulars.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan31

Railways and Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them.

We run the grandest of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie. Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

When Going East

Purchase TICKETS via Canadian Pac Railway.

MARK AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car, Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (L'd.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., or C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

D. E. BURKE, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver, Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria, Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria, Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond, Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock, Friday at 19 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminster for Victoria, Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places Monday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer MARIPOSA,

February 12th .... at 2 P. M.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov28

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Sydney	Feb. 12
City of Rio de Janeiro	March 5
City of New York	March 29

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

aug 4

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	3:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:00 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	4:00 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING, General Ticket Agent.

Two doors north of Post Office, Government street.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. [illegible]

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,

Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. | Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS.

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 25 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:

ALEX. GRANT, 8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Winder, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM, LANNING & CO. Proprietors.

aug 14 tf

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.50. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing to this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has crowned their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. H. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine,

OF

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible] receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. [illegible]

Land Applications.

Notice is Hereby Given

That the undermentioned persons intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situated on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the shore about half a mile east of the mouth of Sampson River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the shore line, thence following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

No. 2. Commencing at the south-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

A. A. GREEN.

No. 3. Commencing at the south-west corner of A. A. Green's claim, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

W. P. SAYWARD.

No. 4. Commencing at the north-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the sea shore, thence northwesterly along the sea shore to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. CARROL.

No. 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of A. A. Green's claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 14, 1886. dec19 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (160) one hundred and sixty five acres, more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by [illegible]; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan 1-law 2mo

E. R. S. CLARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to cut and carry away timber, from the following sections of land situated on Salmon River, [illegible] section, section eight North East ¼ section of section Five, Township three containing 280 acres more or less.

dec 22-1mo

T. D. JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, as follows: Commencing at S. Cliffe's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAS. GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Jan., 1887. ja28-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows:

Commencing at James Grahams' north east corner stake, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. MACPHERSON.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Jan., 1887. ja26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

R. CLIFFE.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Jan., 1887. ja26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate at Otter Cove, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake five miles north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. KING.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows:

Commencing at G. MacPherson's S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

WM. LEWIS.

Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows:

Commencing at Wm. Lewis' S. E. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., Jany 22nd 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at A. MacPherson's S. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

H. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Jan. 1887. ja26-1a-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at a stake one mile north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. HILL.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22, 1887. ja26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the S. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. ja26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 120 acres of land at Menzies Bay Sayward District described as follows:

The north east corner post is situated on the north bank of small river running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles miles north west from aforesaid Menzies Bay, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 100 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 100 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.

E. PRIEST E. C.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24, 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of M. C. Ireland's claim, about four miles N. W. of Seymour Rapids; thence running sixty chains west; thence forty chains north; thence 20 chains to beach; thence southeasterly following meanderings of shore to point of commencement. [illegible]

January 17, 1887. jan17 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situate at [illegible] Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at [illegible] N. W. corner [illegible] thence [illegible] to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24, 1887. jan26 law 2m

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1887.

DIED.

WALKER—This morning at his residence, Yates street, of paralysis, Capt. G. G. Walker, a native of New Brunswick, aged 69 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next from his late residence Yates Street, at 1.30 p.m. and the service will be conducted by Miss Johnson at Harmony Hall at 2 o'clock. In consequence of the funeral there will be no Lecture on Sunday evening.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Mayor McLean is mentioned as a candidate for the Commons.

—Money saved by having your plans made by Fisher, the Architect. *

—See third page for interesting reading matter.

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. Gilmore's, Johnson street. *

—Per North Pacific from the Sound: Bank of B. C., Reed & Co., C. H. Lambkin, S. L. Redgrave, and G. Burt.

—Skates! Skates!!—A fine assortment of Skates at H. Short's Fort street. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. Maynard's, Douglas St. *

—Eastern Oysters, fresh every day, at Joe Levy's, by gallon, quart or pint. Same price as Island Oysters. *

—The receipts for "Il Trovatore" last night amounted to $1232, the largest on record for this city.

—Geo. Byrnes' auction sale of furniture over Smith's cracker bakery, Fort street, has been postponed till the 16th inst.

—The committee of the French Benevolent and Mutual Association will meet at Mr. Peter Steele's this evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—Vancouver *News*: The Princess Louise costs about $3000 a month to run, equal to $100 for each round trip voyage between Victoria and Port Moody.

—Goodwin & Jordan, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. Factory Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—Another Candidate—With pleasure we announce the candidature of A. B. Erskine to supply the Public with Boots and Shoes at most reasonable prices. Cash is his platform; committee rooms corner Government and Johnson streets; all are invited. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—During the absence of the proprietress of a leading boarding house at the theatre on Wednesday evening, one of the boarders and his wife, surreptitiously removed their worldly possessions and decamped, leaving a large board bill unpaid. They evidently longed for a more congenial atmosphere where unpaid board bills would not trouble them.

—A New Westminster coroner's jury complained very much of the fact that they would receive no remuneration for their services. They forget that city councillors are in the same position, and whoever heard of councillors kicking for pay. They are glad enough to get there. The only difference, however, seems to be that the councillor serves for "glory" while the juror is compelled to act because it is a duty, and no one wants to be *forced* by others to do even a *duty*.

Political Meetings.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare have announced a series of public meetings, beginning at Victoria on the 16th inst., at which they will speak on political questions and perhaps tell us the "why and the wherefore" of their several votes at Ottawa. An invitation is extended to all the candidates to be present, and of course an opportunity will be given them to unburthen their souls of the excessive accumulations of patriotic fervor with which they have been weighted down since the contest began. After the experience of the late party conventicle, an attempt will not be made to carry a resolution of confidence in any candidate.

Removed.

Finding their constantly increasing trade too large for their premises on Douglas street, Messrs. A. Gregg & Son, the artist tailors, have removed to the more commodious premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, Yates street. These premises have been rearranged to suit the requirements of a first class tailoring establishment. Messrs. Gregg & Son have always had the reputation of turning out first class goods at moderate prices, and in their new premises will fully sustain their previous good reputation. We hope to see them reap the reward of their enterprise.

The Quamichan Ball.

The benedicts of Cowichan gave a magnificent ball on Wednesday evening, at the Literary Institute Hall, which was very largely attended by the *elite* of the district and neighboring cities. Dancing commenced about 8 p. m., and was continued till an early hour of the morning. Music was furnished by the Queen City band; the hall was handsomely decorated. The committee of management—Messrs. W. C. Duncan, R. Alexander, jr., James Evans, H. Fry, jr., W. T. Jaynes, with Messrs. Wellburn and Williams—having made excellent arrangements, the event passed off most enjoyably to all present. A number from this city were present, going up by the E. & N. R. R. as far as Duncan's station, where a large sleigh conveyed them to the place of amusement.

Away at Last.

The ten members of the Thompson opera troupe who were unwillingly obliged to remain behind, were sent on their way rejoicing this morning. Seventy dollars was subscribed by the members of the Abbott company and about forty-five dollars more was raised among our leading citizens. This squared their hotel bill, or rather about half of it, and paid for reduced fare tickets to Portland, where the company will be reorganized under the management of Mr. Goldstein, of the Casino Opera House.

Sale of Work.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column announcing for Thursday, 17 inst., another of the popular sales of work that are annually held by the ladies of the Bishopsclose Working Party. These sales are now so well known that it is needless for us to advise our readers to attend and secure some of the many bargains that are sure to be offered. The good object which these sales assist cannot fail to recommend itself to all.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Anderson, a representative of the district, moved a nonsensical resolution about a bonded warehouse, but with the exception of himself there was not a member who would speak in its support. As pointed out by several of the members, who are merchants, the object sought to be obtained would be accomplished in the ordinary course of business, whenever the requirements of trade developed the fact that a warehouse of the magnitude, or for the purpose was a necessity. Government interference and competition in the storage business was one of the last things the business men of Victoria were anxious for. The motion was seconded by Mr. Higgins, who is quite as Utopian in several other directions as is the well-meaning but wretchedly informed member for Victoria District. In deference to the unanimous hostility of the members, the resolution, which cost its framer many hours of profound study, was withdrawn. It might with advantage be taken up by the mock parliament, where theoretical rather than practical legislation is debated for the amusement and improvement of budding orators, and we would suggest to Mr. Anderson the propriety of so disposing of it.

Mr. Beaven moved to have two petitions for private bills printed. Mr. Theo. Davie objected, and asked that the motion be made to apply to all petitions. An amendment was accordingly moved by Mr. Grant providing for the printing of all petitions, and Mr. Davie voted against both. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The Attorney-General asked the House, instead of Mr. Dunsmuir, for permission to introduce a bill relating to the practice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Beaven called attention to this act of independence upon the part of the government, when the member from Nanaimo again flew off the handle, and went to talking about "fools" and "me," etc. A mad bull could not become more enraged at a red flag than does King Coal when the leader of the opposition has occasion to mention his name. We really hope Mr. Dunsmuir will make an effort to behave himself while in the House.

A big batch of questions were replied to, after which the House for want of something to do adjourned until Monday.

Our florid friend from Lillooet, whose trenchant satire is irresistible, entered a solemn protest against the valuable time of the House being wasted in debate, but was as silent as a clam when the government moved to adjourn for two days. Of such is the kingdom of politicians.

The Abbott Opera Troupe.

This company of forty-six people left for the Sound this morning and will perform at Seattle to-night, after which they will commence a week's engagement at Portland by request of the citizens of that city whose vocal appetites were not appeased in the troupe's previous short engagement there. The troupe will then proceed to Denver, Col., after which they will go to New York. The season in this city was a financial and artistic success, the receipts, according to the manager, aggregating $3300. That amount is probably exaggerated, but it is safe to say $2500 in hard coin was carried away. Miss Abbott and husband—Mr. Wetherell—are delighted with Victoria and its citizens and were loud in their praise of the fashionable audiences and magnificent costuming of our fair ones. They also admired our pretty bank notes. Next season they will visit us and perform for an entire week.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. *

Savage Life.

Rev. G. Brown, who was expected to preach in this city on Sunday next, and to lecture during the week, is compelled to leave to-morrow noon in order to connect with the steamer from San Francisco to Australia on Tuesday next. He has, however, consented to tell the story of his life and adventures amongst the savage tribes of the Pacific, in Pandora Street Methodist Church, this evening. This will be the only opportunity to the residents of this city for hearing a story which no other man can tell and those who are interested in the peoples of those large island groups, amongst whom Mr. Brown has lived and labored for more than 20 years, will do well to avail themselves of it. The lecture is free with a collection for expenses.

Through to San Francisco.

A dispatch was received at The Times office last night intimating that the Pacific postal telegraph lines were in perfect working order to Portland from New Westminster, and that connection would be made that evening or this morning with San Francisco. The postal service will have its eastern connections over the Canadian Pacific system.

Copy Correctly.

The *Colonist's* notice of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of Hartney vs Shuswap Milling company, is very similar to that which appeared in The Times. The name of Mr. Bole, one of the counsel for the defence, was, however, omitted by our contemporary, no doubt intentionally. A petty piece of meanness.

3
POINTERS.

Which will show experienced Judges of Value where Bargains are to be had:

1st. All Wool Grey Flannel, 25c per Yard.

2nd. Women's Merino Hosiery, 12½c per pair.

3rd. Wool Goods, in all styles, at Cost.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, Yates St.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

Wm. Ed. Robson, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor*:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature's medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon on the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment—which is very limited—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvellous results. In his case the result was simply marvellous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"Now so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders."

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Jim, a Chinese, supplying an intoxicant to an Indian; fined $50 or three months.

Peter, a Songish, in possession of an intoxicant; fined $25 or one month.

Thomas Kemper and Alex. Salis, boy vags; recognizance estreated.

Warren Ferguson, charged with being a vagrant; fined $30 or three months.

Coming West.

The following are the passengers on the No. 1 express to-day: W G Anderson, G C Anderson, W Whyte and wife, Vancouver; M Fox and E Clayton, Port Moody.

Gems of British Columbia.

Ladies who have had their children's photographs taken at Mrs. R. Maynard's Studio during last year, 1886, and have not received one of her yearly gems through the mail or otherwise, can do so by calling at the studio, Douglas street. *

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscriptions for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscriptions only [illegible] bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of [illegible] to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for the [illegible] Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address [illegible], Business Manager, [illegible], P. Q.
jan 12-D&W

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE BISHOP'S CLOSE

Ladies' Working Party

WILL HOLD A SALE OF WORK OF USEFUL Clothing and some Fancy Articles, at the CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from 11 to 5. Proceeds will be devoted to the Diocesan Mission Fund. feb 11

Meeting of Electors.

A MEETING OF SUCH OF THE ELECTORS of the Electoral District of Victoria as are not in accord with the present Dominion Government will be held at

OLIVER'S ACADEMY HALL,

Denny's Block, Broad Street,

Opposite the Driard Hotel,

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

At 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of organizing

A Liberal Association.

Victoria, Feb. 8, 1887. feb8 td

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Will be held as follows:

Victoria Theatre, Victoria Wednesday, Feb. 16, 7.30 p.m.
Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, Thursday, Feb. 17, 7.30 p.m.
School-House, Cedar Hill, Friday, Feb. 18, 7.30 p.m.
Rowland's, Burnside Road, Saturday, Feb. 19, 7.30 p.m.
Parson's Bridge, Monday Feb. 21, 7.30 p.m.
Peat's, Colwood, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 7.30 p.m.

When Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare will be pleased to meet the voters of the Electoral District for the Commons, to give an account of their stewardship, and to discuss the political issues of the day.

All candidates for the Commons are respectfully invited to be present.

BAKER AND SHAKESPEARE.

Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1887. feb11

Knights of Labor.

THERE WILL BE A

Free Entertainment

Given by the above Society at

HARMONY HALL,

On Saturday Evening, Feb. 12,

Commencing at 7:30 sharp.

A good programme will be rendered, consisting of Songs, Recitations and Addresses by Members of the Society. feb11 td

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

City Hall, 5th February, 1887. jan5

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

Feb. 12, - G. W. Elder.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p. m. on Friday, 11.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria. feb 8

COAL!

Coal! Coal!

The Central Coal Yard

FOOT OF JOHNSON STREET,

TELEPHONE 13.

The only Coal Yard able to stand the rush and keep the public supplied with a prime quality of

Dry Coal.

All orders filled without delay.

$8. $8.

feb7 1w

C. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Wednesday, Feb. 16, 11 a.m.

Furniture, &c.

I have been instructed to sell all the Furniture in the Lodging House over Smith's Cracker Bakery on Fort street.

The contents of Twelve Bedrooms, Sitting Rooms and Kitchen, consisting of Double, ½ and Single Bedroom Suites, Blankets, Pillows, Walnut M. T. Bedroom Suite, Bed Lounge, Music Box, Carpets, Blinds, Lamps, Parlor Stoves, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Tinware, &c., &c.

feb11 GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Underwriters' Sale.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

Through JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

WHEAT

We have received instructions from CAPTAIN GORDON to sell by

Public Auction,

On the premises of the

HUDSON BAY COMPANY, AT ESQUIMALT,

ON

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1887,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.;

For account of whom it may concern.

300 to 500 Tons

OF WHEAT,

More or less damaged,

EX BARQUE "EDINBURGH,"

Now lying in Esquimalt Harbor, in distress, bound from Portland, Oregon, for Antwerp, Holland.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Terms and Conditions of Sale.

CASH before delivery of bills.

BUYERS to pay all Customs Duties and remove the Wheat within five clear days after date of Sale.

The Victoria Transfer Co. will have a "Herdic" leave Campbell's Corner at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Sale.

feb11

IMMENSE SUCCESS

BIG SALES

OF

Dry Goods

AT

Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the

ALBION HOUSE

And Save 25 per cent.

BROWN & WHITE,

Government Street.

WARNING!

[illegible]

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

[illegible]

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 18

Hudson's Bay Company.

Large additions to the present Stock of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Liquors have been received ex "Hermine."

These Goods have been purchased on advantageous terms, and are now being offered at Low Prices.

Further supplies of General Merchandise are expected to arrive shortly, ex "Viola," "Husquina," "Oban Bay," and "Titania." jan18

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley. feb11

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Durable, Original, Marvelous, Excellent, Simple, Trusty, Invincible, Correct, Satisfactory, Everlasting, Willing, Improved, Necessary, Glorious, Meritorious, Appropriate, Cheering, Helpful, Illustrious, Needful, Enchanting.

Great Annual Discount Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

☞ Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

700

LADIES' STOCKING-KNIT

JERSEYS,

From $1.75 to $3.25

GREAT BARGAINS!

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY.

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

DOUGLAS STREET.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of [illegible]

The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

[illegible], Architect.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. [illegible]

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos [illegible] consignment, which we will sell CHEAP. [illegible]

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 32. WHOLE Number 136

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's. $2.00 per annum in advance.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Read the advertisement of the marvelous library on the last page. *

—The snow is 23 feet deep at the summit of the Selkirks.

—The ice is out of the Fraser as far up as Ladner's Landing.

—A carload of lumber has been shipped from New Westminster to Winnipeg.

—At Kamloops Friday evening, 30° above zero.

—Messrs. H. L. Gullies & Co. are offering standard books at ridiculously low prices; see advertisement. *

—The weather continues wintry, but bright and enjoyable. The sleighing to-day was superb.

—Wild ducks are reported to be in immense numbers both in the Inlet and in the North Arm. Excepting duck all game is out of season.

—A. J. Mouat, of Vancouver, was thrown from his cutter on Friday night while out driving in that city, and got badly bruised.

—From information received from Pavilion Mountain, we learn that Mr. W. J. Reid, M. P. for Cariboo, will be re-elected by acclamation for that district.

—The charge against Wm. Scriven, who was accused with having taken a quantity of coal from Jumbo, was dismissed at the police court yesterday.

—Our thanks are due to our respected fellow citizen and townsman Mr. Robert Ward, who is now sojourning in England, for lyles of late British papers.

—The tea bark Eudora, lately here, has cleared from Portland for Hongkong with 48 barrels of glass and 10,540 barrels of flour as cargo.

—The bank of B. C. will open a branch of that institution at Nanaimo about the 1st prox. It is understood that Mr. Geo. Cruickshank will be appointed manager.

—Six inches of snow fell in San Francisco on Saturday. The weather was mild and it soon melted away.

—An Indian is reported by the *Columbian* to have crossed the gulf in a canoe when the mail steamer lay at anchor in Plumper's Pass.

—The Mexico, which left here Saturday last, had 110 tons of herring oil on board and 100 tons of iron ore from Irondale.

—The *Colonist* corrects the *Standard* for speaking of Canada as a foreign country, which reminds us of the saying, "the devil reproving sin."

—Mr. J. P. Planta has resigned his office of stipendiary magistrate, which he could not hold as a member of parliament, which he says he is going to be.

—Work on the extension to Vancouver has progressed rapidly during the cold weather, which is more favorable for outdoor work than the customary downpour of rain.

—Easton is the name of the point at the commencement of the mountain grade on the line of the N. P. in Kittitas county. The company will put in a Y at once on which to turn engines.

—The junior member for Esquimalt has now an additional claim upon the government, and may demand a portfolio and salary on the ground that he is the only "privy" councillor in the House.

—"A guilty conscience needs no accuser;" the gunpowder stored near the House of Assembly seems to be a thing of terror to the "privy" councillor. Between the two stools he fell.

—The Rev. F. McCuaig's location in this province will be at Chilliwhack, which is a rising place. The Kingston Presbytery has arranged for the translation.

—Michael Sullivan, who arrived from Nicola, on Sunday, very ill, died at St. Joseph's hospital on Monday. He was an Irishman, 49 years of age, and a pioneer of the province.

—The Juneau, Alaska, *Free Press*, recently established, claims the frigid distinction of being published at the farthest northwest point of any paper in the U. S. or Canada.

—Lieutenant C. E. Kingsmill, son of Judge Kingsmill, formerly of Guelph, and first lieutenant of H. M. ship Cormorant, now lying at Esquimalt, is at present in Toronto, and is staying with his uncle, Nicol Kingsmill, Esq., Toronto.

—Ten locomotives on the C. P. R. at Port Moody, are using Australian coal, which was brought over as ballast in a lumber ship. The Princess Louise took a cargo on Friday from Nanaimo for the use of the railway.

—Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., writes that he is certain of re-election for Lisgar, Manitoba. There is not a particle of doubt that he will be found on *the side of the government*, if he gets there, which we hope he will.

—The rails on the Coal Harbor extension are laid for about 5½ miles east from Vancouver, and the train is running one mile west from Moody. It is fully expected to have a train into Vancouver by the 1st of March.

—Lord Colin Campbell is reported to be hard up, and his library in Edinburgh is to be sold and the proceeds are to be devoted toward paying the costs of his recent divorce suit. The bill handed in amounts to $13,500, and this, unless paid, will land Lord Colin in bankruptcy.

—Hugh Waters, an old time gambler and faro dealer, well known to the fraternity of this city, died in the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, last Sunday. As he died penniless the hat was passed around by a friend to give him a decent burial.

—A San Francisco despatch of the 2nd says: The steamer Geo. W. Elder arrived in port yesterday and reported having experienced pretty severe weather. Her fore-topgallant mast was gone. The Elder will receive a new mast before leaving that port.

—A man giving the name of Hunt has been jailed here for swindling the good people of Nanaimo out of some aggregating $300. It is believed that Hunt is a deserter from H. M. S. Triumph. He belonged to the church in the city of black diamonds and was considered a good 'un.

—The contract between the shareholders and Messrs. Gillner & MacMillan for the erection at Vancouver of electric light works has been signed. The dynamos will have a capacity of 1,000 lights, but only 325 will be put up at present. The plant is estimated to cost $35,000, which will doubtless leave a large margin for contingencies.

—The Banff coal mine owners are arranging to produce a daily output of 200 tons by the 1st of April.

—The Western Union wires are down. The C. P. R. wires are all right through from here to the east.

—A Vancouver paper officially states that the snow sheds on the C. P. R. have not been injured, as reported, by snow slides. They are as strong as ever.

—Mr. Gunn, formerly editor of the Embro Courier, has accepted the management of a newspaper at Kamloops, British Columbia.

—The drama of "Lucille" will be presented at Nanaimo on Saturday evening next by the members of the St. Joseph's Literary Society of this city. A rate of $2.50, for the round trip, has been given the society.

—The Canadian Pacific has decided on a site for its new station in the west end, Montreal. It will be located north of St. Antoine street, with its eastern front and main entrance on Windsor street. It will be about half way between the Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure depot.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Prices and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Reference. *

—Barnard's comet is at present visible in the northwestern heavens. It presents the appearance of a vapory nebulous ball with a very brilliant centre, and will increase in intensity and brightness as it comes near the earth. But one has to get up at 4 a. m. to see it.

—The Bank of British Columbia is about to establish an agency in Kamloops. We are pleased to note that this monetary institution of late has displayed considerable enterprise in taking time by the forelock in opening branches throughout the province.

—Coal was so scarce in Calgary last Sunday that services in the churches had to be abandoned. Although there was a corner there in the black diamonds we have not discovered that the price was run up to $10 per ton, as was done in a city not a hundred miles from where we write.

—The senior government organ and its evening shadow maintain the silence of an oyster on the financial position of the province. The organs dare not question the correctness of the statements as they appear in the departmental documents. The country may go to the dogs so far as these journals are concerned, so long as they get a share of the spoils.

—The residents in the eastern part of the city, especially those residing on high ground, are sorely put about for a supply of water for culinary and ablution purposes, to say nothing of washing. The matter with many is becoming a serious one, and they are asking what is to be done if such a state of affairs continues much longer.

—Johnny, alias "Feathers," a Fort Rupert Indian, was arrested by officer Smith yesterday, and charged with stealing blankets and a dress from a dusky maiden named Jenny. Johnny was discharged, as it was proved that the woman was his wife. Another charge of drunkenness was entered against Johnny, and a fine of $5, or one week, was recorded against him.

—A few days since, a car laden with furs was ferried across the St. Lawrence River, at Prescott, transferred to the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway, and afterwards sent to New York. The car came from Winnipeg, and the furs it contained were owned by the Hudson Bay Company and valued at $71,000. The skins in the car represented 437 bears, 65 silver foxes, 5,137 beavers, 800 foxes, 4,255 lynxes, 8,478 martens, 221 wolverines, 207 wolves and a host of small animals. Another carload valued at over $60,000 passed through Montreal to New York a few days ago.

A HINT TO HUSBANDS.

Wives of great men all remind us
We can make our wives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Widows worthy of our time.

Therefore give your wife a send-off,
By the life insurance plan;
Fix her so that when you glide off
She can scoop another man.

Funeral.

The funeral of our late highly respected townsman J. W. Williams took place on Wednesday, leaving the family residence at 2:15, and the Methodist Church at 2:45. A large number of sorrowing friends and relatives congregated in the sacred edifice to pay their last respects to the deceased. Impressive religious services were conducted at the church and grave by the Rev. W. W. Percival. The pall bearers were Messrs. D. Spencer, J. W. Carey, W. Dalby, T. B. Humphreys, E. M. Johnson, R. Hall, W. Wilson and N. Shakespeare.

The Harris Murder.

Officer Moresby, of New Westminster, yesterday arrested Joseph Crawford, in connection with the murder of J. S. Harris, near Ladner's Landing some weeks ago. He was brought before Mr. J. Kirkland, J. P., and remanded for eight days. Crawford lives near the ranche of the murdered man, and was the first to inform the neighborhood of the crime that had been committed. It is said Crawford and Harris once quarreled about the possession of some land.

Temperance in Chilliwhack.

Following are the officers recently elected for Peerless Lodge No. 11, I. O. G. T., Chilliwhack, for the ensuing quarter: W C T, Chas Stephens; W V T, Mrs H Chadsey; W Sec, J T Wilkinson; W F Sec, Wm Spence; W Treas, Miss Jess Campbell; W M, A Chase; W Chaplain, Rev Bryant; W I G, Miss S Cawley; W O G, Chas Evens; P W C T, M Gillanders.

Port Moody Road Mystery.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the three Indians who were seen dragging a body on the Port Moody road on a suspicion of murder. The body will be brought to New Westminster and an inquest held. An Indian living in a swamp below New Westminster was also arrested on a similar charge and brought before the police magistrate and remanded for eight days.

Nearly Drowned.

On the last trip of the steamer Amelia, between Victoria and Nanaimo, one of the hands fell overboard, and but for the fact that a lady happened to look out of one of the windows at the moment, he would most assuredly have been drowned. The boat was quickly stopped and the man was rescued in an exhausted condition.

A Stabbing Case.

A Chinaman was arrested yesterday charged with stabbing another Chinaman on the E. & N. Railway, near Goldstream. At the court to-day he was remanded until Saturday.

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE

Meets Today—Representatives Present—Significant Statistics.

The 13th session of the Grand Lodge of the province of British Columbia, I. O. O. F., convened Wednesday at the Odd Fellows hall on Douglas street, at 10 o'clock.

Present: F Carne, G M; J H Meldram, G W; F Davey, G S; J E Phillips, Grand Marshal; W Huxtable, G Herald; R Scott, G Chaplain; and representatives from all the lodges located in this city and the following visiting representatives: From New Westminster Lodge, No. 3, New Westminster—E S Scoullar, B W Shiles, P G M; W McCall, P G M; R J Foulds, H Hoy, and A. McCoovie; from Harmony Lodge, No. 6, Wellington—R Scott, G Williams, J Hoskins, and R Hoskins; from Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, Chilliwhack—J C Henderson and J A Campbell.

The report of the grand officers submitted show the order in this province to be increasing numerically, and that financially it is in a prosperous condition. Two additional lodges have been opened during the past year at Chilliwhack and Vancouver. The number of members has increased 100 and now amount to 700 members; 106 brothers and 5 widowed families have been relieved during the year, and the sum of $6544 paid for this purpose. The annual receipts of the subordinate lodges have been about $1400, and the lodges own capital amounting to $55,000 being equal to $80 per member. Since the establishment of the Grand Lodge in the year 1874, this order has paid to its members in this province the substantial sum of $55,684 for relief. These figures speak for themselves of the amount of good performed by the order in this province.

It is anticipated that another lodge will shortly be instituted at Kamloops.

Death of Capt. Walker.

The announcement of the death of Capt. G. G. Walker, an old and highly respected resident of the city, will take our readers by surprise. Capt. Walker went his usual rounds of the city Wednesday, and called upon Mayor Fell in the evening, leaving for home shortly after 8 o'clock. He was then in his usual health and cheerful spirits. He retired shortly after 11 o'clock, and this morning was found dead in bed, apparently having passed away to the spirit land without the slightest struggle. Death is believed to have resulted from paralysis. Capt. Walker came to Victoria in 1861, from New Brunswick, where he was born, in St. Andrews, in 1817, and for a short time resided at Alberni. Some time in 1862 he took up his residence in Victoria, where he has ever since remained. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, liberal in his views, honest and upright in his dealings, and respected by all parties. His business was that of ship carpenter which he followed successfully in his native province, and for some years after coming to this city he acted as surveyor for the San Francisco underwriters. He was in his 70th year. He leaves no family, his wife and only son having died some years ago, but a married brother and two nieces have resided with him for some time. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

A Happy Marriage.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so delightful as a wife,
When friendship, love and peace combine
To stamp the marriage vow divine.

At the Church of Our Lord on Wednesday the nuptials of Mr. Samuel Dickson Nesbitt and Miss Marion Florence Lowe Ella were solemnized, the Rev. Bishop Cridge performing the ceremony. The bride, who carried a beautiful bouquet of natural flowers made by Mrs. P. T. Johnston, looked charming in a white satin dress with train trimmed with lace and beaded panel, a wreath of orange blossoms and veil. The sisters of the bride, Misses Louisa and Mary, acted as bridesmaids, and were attired in dresses of white nun's veiling. The groom, who is a thorough Victorian and a most highly respected young gentleman, was supported by Mr. Joseph E. Wilson, eldest son of William Wilson, Esq. This afternoon a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Wentworth Villa, Fort street, when the happy couple received the warm congratulations of their many friends. THE TIMES extends its heartiest congratulations at the consummation of life's young dream. "God, the best maker of all marriages, combine your hearts in one."

A Complete Blockade.

A Calgary dispatch of the 1st inst., relative to the late blockade, says: There is a complete blockade on the railway both east and west. The train which left here going east on Sunday night, is reported stuck thirty miles east of this point. The engine went down from here with a supply of coal and provisions for the delayed passengers. Can get no intelligence of the condition of the track in the mountains, but it is probably seriously blockaded by snow. The weather intensely cold, and to make matters worse, coal famine prevails here. Efforts are being made to get a supply from the mines east or west, but freights cannot move on account of the snow blockade.

The Calgary *Tribune* of the 5th says: Some of the passengers who were delayed by yesterday's train were in a bad condition. They sent for the mayor this morning and told a pitiful tale about having had no food since early yesterday. The mayor wired Mr. Shields to have them properly cared for, but receiving no reply, he supplied them with food and will bill the C. P. R. for the amount.

Hon. Mr. Beaven Complimented.

In reference to the discussion in the Assembly on the C. P. R. rates, the Kamloops *Sentinel* of the 5th inst., says: Although not approving of the manner in which Mr. Beaven brought the amendment before the Legislative Assembly, we would be false to the best interests of the people, and the development of our country, were we silent regarding its intrinsic value. We would be equally unfaithful to the good of this province were we to permit its discussion to pass without criticism.

Residence Purchased.

Mr. T. R. Smith, the energetic general manager for the Hudson Bay Company in this city, has purchased the residence and beautiful grounds of Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who is leaving the city for the east. It is Mr. Smith's intention to enlarge the residence and beautify it as well as the grounds. When fully completed it will be one of the most attractive spots in the city.

Granite Creek.

The latest news from Granite Creek is to the effect that a little gold is still being taken out of a few claims. Poker George got his feet frozen, and is liable to lose them; he is also insane.

Savage Life.

The Rev. G. Brown, F. R. G. S., a returned Methodist missionary and explorer, is now in this city en route to New Zealand, having returned from the east and England via the Canadian Pacific railway. He expected to catch the outgoing steamer from San Francisco on Saturday next, the Mariposa, but having been delayed a week in the snow blockade is now too late for that steamer. Another will not sail until the 12th of March. This gentleman was twenty years a missionary in the South Sea Islands, and was the pioneer missionary to New Britain and New Ireland, near New Guinea. Mr. Brown was one of the commissioners for New South Wales to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London. He lately read several papers before the British association at their meeting in Birmingham, and also before the Royal Geographical society in London. We hear that he will probably preach in the Methodist church in this city on Sunday next, and also lecture during the week on the manner, customs and cannibalism of the Islander, amongst whom he has lived so long. Mr. Brown has had very exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the various groups on the Pacific, and has lived a very eventful life amongst them. The lecture, no doubt, will be an interesting one.

A Victory Certain.

A letter received to-day by a well known citizen from a leading politician, of Conservative proclivities, in Hamilton intimates that unless a change for the better takes place the outlook for the government is very gloomy. He is confident the ill advised attitude of the *Mail* towards the Roman Catholic Church will drive that denomination into the Liberal fold almost to a man. He advises his friend here to be prepared to hear of Sir John's defeat, for nothing but a miracle can now save him. The Liberals, he says, never were better organized, nor in better spirits; they are working with might and main for a cause which they believe to be a righteous one. Everywhere Conservatives are going over to the Liberals. The "boodle" cartoons, and the campaign literature of this party are scattered broad cast and producing good results. The western provinces are conceded to the Conservatives, but Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will give Liberal majorities.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. *

Coming Down Handsomely.

Sir Charles Tupper is making a tour of Nova Scotia. He announces that the government have agreed to complete and operate as part of the Intercolonial a loop line from Oxford to New Glasgow. Work on the Cape Breton railway begins this week. Contracts for building the Intercolonial line through Maine will be let next week. The Dominion government also made arrangements to complete and extend the Western Countries railway between Annapolis and Yarmouth. It is believed these announcements will cause quite a railway boom in Nova Scotia. What effect such rumors will have upon the electors remains to be seen on the 22nd inst.

Odd Fellows Grand Lodge

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows last night the following grand officers were elected: Joshua Davies, Grand Master; John H. Meldram, Deputy Grand Master; Robert Scott, (Wellington) Grand Warden; Frederick Davey, Grand Secretary; Walter Walker, Grand Treasurer.

At the sessions to-day matters pertaining to representation in the Grand Lodge were discussed. The lodge meeting will terminate to-morrow night with a grand banquet at the Clarence.

Mr. J. Davies, the newly appointed Grand Master, is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, and under his presidency the order will continue to expand and increase its usefulness.

A Bridge Wanted.

Mr. Semlin has presented to His Honor Lieutenant Governor Cornwall, a petition from the residents of the valleys of the North and South Thompson rivers, asking that a bridge be constructed over South Thompson river near Kamloops. The necessity for a bridge at that point has long been pointed out by the residents, and its erection would not only fill a long felt want but it would meet the future requirements of a growing and prosperous district.

A Commendable Move.

We notice Mr. Bole has asked the government if they intend to bring in some measures to amend the Mechanics Lien law. That a change is wanted is self-evident and no doubt Mr. Bole will bring in a bill if the government do not. The Board of Trade at New Westminster have passed a resolution on the subject. The matter is one of great practical importance.

Election Tactics

It is reported that Mr. Planta, one of the candidates for Vancouver district, tells the electors of Nanaimo that as "Mr. Dunsmuir is the cow which gives the milk, and the goose that lays the golden egg," they should one and all vote as he desires. The good people of Nanaimo may not duly appreciate the injunction, but the local government does to its fullest meaning.

Indians Arrested.

Four Indians were arrested at Port Moody on Wednesday, charged with the murder of Indian Bill, whose body was found near the Port Moody road a few days ago. They have been remanded for eight days. A verdict of death from foul play was returned by the coroner's jury.

Beach has accepted Hanlon's challenge.

The West London Commercial Bank has failed.

Peter Rylands, a Liberal Unionist, M. P. for Barnsley, is dead.

A COLD WAVE

Passing Over the Interior of B. C.—Starving Cattle.

An esteemed correspondent in writing from the neighborhood of Bonaparte, thus refers to the severity of the weather at Clinton and its effect upon live stock:

I suppose by this time, you must be about ready and willing to "give us a rest" on the "Italian sky" question, a luxury by the way that you dwellers in the little fishing village of Victoria can never know or enjoy. Your atmosphere is too moist at all times, and the great condensers, the Olympian and Cascade chains, too close to you to ensure anything but a very faint approach to an Italian or sub-tropical sky. I have been under them all, you know. However, let them pass. Let me give you a correct account of this, the worst blizzard that has ever swept across this part of British Columbia during my residence, (continuous) of twenty winters. It struck us on Sunday, 30th January, at 8 a. m. The thermometer stood at 8 above zero, and by 10 a. m. had fallen to 2° below zero and continued falling all day accompanied with a bitter nor' easter and fine snow. On Monday, 31st, 8 a. m., 25° below 0 and continued at that point all day; Tuesday, 1st, 8 a. m., 36° below 0 and 25° below all day, clear and cloudless; Wednesday, 2nd, 8 a. m., 47° below 0, 25° below all day, clear and cloudless; Thursday, 3d, 8 a. m., 52° below 0, 20° below all day, clear and cloudless; Friday, 4th, 8 a. m., 44° below 0, 10° below all day, clear and cloudless; Saturday, 5th, 8 a. m., 42° below 0, 12° below all day, clear and cloudless; Sunday, 6th, 8 a. m., 42° below 0, 8° below all day, clear and cloudless; Monday, 7th, 8 a. m., 40° below 0, 2° above for a short time this p. m. Altogether the lowest, long continued chill I have ever experienced in my residence of 25 years in British Columbia and I have kept a record ever since I have been in the country. So far as east of the Cascades is concerned, there has been a terrible uniformity in the depth of snow, everywhere. Not as deep I grant as the severe winter of '79-80 (by the way the TIMES referred to the severe winter as '82, which was a very good one); but still deep enough to cover up most effectually, and beyond the reach of horned stock at least, any miserable remnants of last year's herbage. This snow had fallen by the middle or third week in December last. Now then, I maintain that as a rule, I care not what anyone may say, the cattle on all the great ranges, the poor, dumb, uncomplaining God's creatures, which He has given to the avaricious worm, called man for his use, have been slowly starving to death ever since. It requires no expert to tell what must be the result now of this terrible chill. Talk of cruelty to animals! Why, there is cruelty to animals enough in British Columbia to drive a million "Berghs" into the lunatic asylum; and there apparently is not a two-legged cur in the province, with humanity enough in them, to speak one word in behalf of these suffering animals. By and by we'll hear whining and whimperings in the press from the curs that own them, that poor Jones has lost so many dollars and cents by the death of cattle this winter, and a poor Smith, and Brown and Robinson have lost so many dollars. Nor a word though of the day weeks and months of the agony suffered by these unfortunate animals, before kind death overtook them. All this due to the unbounded avarice of the miserable wretches Jones, Smith, Brown and Robinson aforesaid, in overstocking their runs, and failing to make due provisions for the brutes, so-called, which God has given them. Think ye, that as individuals and as a people, righteous retribution will not sooner or later overtake us for this hideous wrong. I tell thee nay, "but for all these things God shall yet bring thee to judgment. I can remember in my boyhood days, and perhaps so can many of your readers, in my native land, where animals are cared for, that a murrain broke out amongst the cattle and laid them thick as leaves in autumn, a rotten mass in a few hours, but to stop it the best of human skill was powerless. The Almighty holds the whip hand even now, that He did then some 45 years ago, and at His nod our hills and valleys can be swept of the last specimen of the four footed blessing. He gave for our use, but which we, as a rule, have flung back in His face with the taunt—feed them yourself. Do not for a moment imagine that I am overstating the sufferings and miseries of thousands of God's creatures in British Columbia at the present moment; and the end is not yet. They will drop off one by one, and stagger about, the more strong amongst them until the first few warm days in April, and then, dozens of the worn out and hideous looking living skeletons will lie down on the once more warm breast of mother earth, never to rise again. In the past week dozens of animals have died right alongside of the stacks of hay where they have now been brought to be fed—but too late. For weeks and months they have been left to their Maker to feed them. In His wisdom He has declined to do so. And now, oh, avaricious worm, what is the result of the unequal contest? The dollars and cents that you worship and adore, are vanishing like vapor before the noon day sun.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

Congratulations.

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1887.

DEAR DAVE,—Congratulations on your elevation to "privy" councillor. You're way up now. Wish I could join you in another "artificial stone" deal. How are funds now? Answer.

Your friend,
COL. THORPE.

[For those not acquainted with Col. Thorpe, of Leathers & Thorpe patent stone swindle, we would state that he was a bosom friend of the "privy" councillor and for ways that were dark the trio took the cake.]

Through to 'Frisco.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 10.—The postal telegraph lines are O. K. to Portland, at 4 p. m. to-day. Will have San Francisco this evening or to-morrow morning.

DYNAMITING PATTI.

A Can Filled with Powder and Cotton Placed Near the Stage.

Arranged to Explode by Friction—The Attempt Failed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A crank attempted to kill Adelina Patti during her concert to-night at the Grand Opera House by throwing a bomb at her. The would-be assassin was the only one injured, though not seriously, by the premature explosion of the engine of destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The following further particulars regarding the attempt to blow up and burn the Grand Opera House last evening have been gathered. Different and undoubtedly the correct version of the affair. A lady who sat next to him, and who narrowly escaped injury, stated that during the evening he made a number of significant remarks which pointed clearly to a purpose which the latter attempted to carry out. Amongst observations which this lady distinctly remember is: "Patti is singing excellently to-night, but she never will sing any more." He was also heard to make uncomplimentary and revengeful allusions to J. C. Flood and family, who were present in a box. At the receiving hospital, after his wounds were dressed the chief of police attempted to make him commit himself, but was completely unsuccessful. He stoutly maintained his innocence. The chief of police pronounces him a crank.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The bomb was made of a can filled with powder, in the center of which was a bottle. The can was wrapped in pieces of cloth soaked in inflammable oil, and it is believed that the intention was not only to kill Patti and those near the stage, but also to set fire to the building. It was arranged to explode by a number of friction matches, each connected with a fuse inserted in the powder. The theory is that the fuse burned too quickly for the crank and that the explosion was premature. Although Patti performed her part in the evening's performance to the finish, it was noticeable that the occurrence had a considerable effect upon her, and somewhat subdued her usual vivacity.

OUR FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE.

Governor Douglas Makes the First Judge out of a Draper.

[From Bancroft's History.]

"In December, 1852, there was at Cowichan one David Cameron, Hudson's Bay Company clerk, and superintendent of the coal mines. He was a brother-in-law of the Governor (Douglas) and had been brought up a draper. He once had charge of somebody's estate in the West Indies, and he now received from the company £150 a year, for his services. Though he knew nothing of law, never having been called to the bar, yet he might make a most excellent Judge, being brother-in-law to the King. In civil cases at least, where human life was not at stake, he might serve well enough; the company being always one of the parties in such suits, all he had to do was to decide in favor of the company. The matter of salary was worthy of consideration; but with his pay as clerk he might live; it would cost nothing extra as Judge; there was honor in it, the first Chief Justice of the Province and all that; besides it would not do to let so important an office go outside the family or out of the company. Suppose some big-wig having a knowledge of law and a mind of his own should come out from England armed with the authority of determining here, what might and what might not be done, one who might even presume to instruct the governor in his duties, and prescribe limits to the power of the monopoly. It would be fearful; entailing besides, heavy expense upon the colony for the luxury of a curse. No! Since Blanshard's day matters were not so bungled. Appoint Cameron; get government to ratify the appointment; then let him serve without pay for the present, trusting that all will come out profitably in the end. And so it was done. The supreme court of civil judicature of Vancouver Island was created, and the draper became the Chief Justice of the colony. Cameron received his nomination from Douglas in 1853, and his appointment was confirmed by the colonial office about the end of the year, at which time he was still at Nanaimo. Early in 1854 he took up his residence at Victoria, where he remained to the day of his death, 14th May, 1872. Cameron was succeeded by Needham in 1858, he by Begbie in 1859."

SUPREME COURT.

Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease and the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.]

Hartney vs. Shuswap Milling Company—In this case which was an application to set the verdict of the jury aside and obtain a new trial. The court made the rule absolute for a new trial, setting aside the verdict of the jury as it appeared they acted improperly. Plaintiff, however, to be at liberty within ten days to accept $141.50 without cost in full discharge of his claim. Mr. Theo. Davie and Mr. McColl for plaintiff. Mr. W. Norman Bole and Mr. Charles Wilson for the defence.

Revelstoke Jottings.

"A correspondent writing to the Kamloops *Sentinel* from Revelstoke, states that the reports from McCullough, French and Cairn's Creek are very good this season.

Mr. Lobb returned from his trip east a few days ago, looking as well and pleasant as ever.

Mr. W. Brown, of the Columbia House, has gone on a trip to Victoria, and his jovial countenance is much missed.

The survey party, which was sent out by the government to report on the cost of a wagon road from Downie Creek to Goldstream, have returned from Big Bend. They are all looking well.

A public school has been opened here, with Miss McAlpine, of London, Ont., as teacher. We expect a good account of the progress of the school later. There are quite a number of pupils in attendance.

The fact that newspaper editors have free license to elasticise the truth will account for the statement in the Calgary papers that the snow was five feet deep on the streets of Revelstoke. We have only had three feet of snow this winter, and the coldest snap has been 12° below zero, and that only for one day. The weather has been very mild all winter.

CARIBOO'S RICH MINERALS—A BONUS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Now that the Legislature is in session, would it not be wisdom on their part to assist the development of quartz mines in Cariboo by offering a bonus of, say $40,000, to any company who has, or will develop a permanent lode of sufficient size to insure a supply of ore of fair quartz to run a ten-stamp mill for twelve months. The bonus to be given when proper milling machinery and reduction works are finished and 100 tons of ore milled, crushed and treated either by chlorinating or smelting as the company may deem advisable. There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any sensible man, who has seen the quartz veins in Cariboo, of their great value, and the prosperity the proper working of these veins would bring to our province, which would undoubtedly enable the government to more than recoup themselves from the increased number of licenses and other taxes collected in a short time, besides augmenting our population very materially. Individual efforts have done all that they are able, and enough has been proven to show conclusively that we have abundance of good paying quartz in Cariboo, which only require a little assistance to place our mines on a successful working basis. The government has been generous to railways and have gone to the expense of contributing one-half towards defraying the expense of the geological survey, which had in view, to a great extent, the feasibility of a line of railroad into Cariboo, besides defraying the expenses of a gentleman lately to go over the proposed line. Taking into consideration the great benefit Cariboo has been to all parts of the province, and the certainty of even greater benefits to follow the opening of our great quartz mines now developed, and partly supplied with machinery by individual effort, I feel confident there is no man who has an interest in the welfare and progress of our province, that will not consider it a most judicious expenditure for the government to donate the sum $30,000 or $40,000 to assist a section that has contributed more, and received less, than any other portion of the Province, according to population. By the government giving the $40,000 it would enable companies now developing lodes to dispose of stock enough to put up reduction works, with improved machinery; erect their mills, open their mines and commence working the ore the incoming summer. I sincerely hope that our worthy members, whom I feel assured have the welfare of the country at heart, will not hesitate in bringing such a measure before the Assembly and to a favorable issue. Trusting that you will find space in your valuable sheet for this letter, and thanking you,

CARIBOO.

THE "FISHY" COLONIST'S COTERIE RUBBED DOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Among the canine family there are many types, companions of man, endowed with qualities of faithfulness and courage, which endear them to the human race. There is also belonging to the same family a brute, an animal known as a coyote, a carnivorous creature, possessed of the most contemptible sneaking propensities that it is possible to find combined in any one creature. A coyote is the least courageous of all the canine breed, an Ishmaelite among the kin. Its habits are principally sneaking around at a safe distance from human habitations until after the shades of darkness have closed down, when it crawls to the nearest hen roost, and it is not particular what it carries off so long as it is some kind of a substance. If disturbed in its thieving peregrinations it will suddenly appear again at a safe distance looking as sanctimonious and demure as if it would not ruffle a feather on a widow's only chicken. It is now understood that the wolf of "Red Riding Hood" fame, was a coyote, and one of the meanest of the whole tribe. Even that hypocritical and voracious coyote was a saintly beast compared to some of the cur coyotes which are to be found in our midst. In this morning's *Colonist* a contemptible, veritable cur coyote, of the meanest stamp, has stated that I fight "the tiger." That statement is simply a falsehood as I do not fight "the tiger," but I can whip curs.

JOHN GRANT.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. *

Orange Blossoms.

At the residence of Mr. J. C. McLagan in this city, last evening, Mr. Wm. McColl, one of New Westminster's most popular young business men was united in the bonds of matrimony to Susan Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Maclure, of Matsqui. The affair was a strictly private one, confined to the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents from friends in this city, New Westminster and throughout the province, as well as from the east. The happy couple will return to New Westminster in a few days where they intend residing for the future. Both are well and favorably known to the people of the Royal City and those of the mainland who, one and all, join in wishing them every happiness.

Another Blaze.

The dwelling occupied by Mr. H. Cowan, of the Transfer stables, and owned by a Mr. Levy of Seattle, situated on Chatham street, between Government and Douglas was burned last night about 9 o'clock. There was a scarcity of water, but the large crowd, which assembled utilized the beautiful in the futile endeavor to extinguish the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Cowan's loss is about $[illegible]. He had no insurance. The loss falls very heavily upon himself and his family in this [illegible].

It is reported that Sir Charles Tupper will deliver some speeches in Ontario before election day.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1886.

THE CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

Discussing the local political situation in Quebec the Montreal *Star* says: It is much to be regretted that Mr. Taillon took upon himself the task of forming a government under the present most unpromising circumstances. It would have been much better if Mr. Ross, after he had decided not to meet the Legislature as leader of the government, had advised the Governor to call upon Mr Mercier to form an administration. This, besides being the proper constitutional course, would have been on his part and in the interests of his party the best policy. Whether the leader of the Opposition succeeded or failed in accomplishing the difficult task, excitement would have in a great degree subsided, party feeling would have become less bitter, and the Conservative leaders would have been able to address themselves to the work of regaining the ground they had lost with a better prospect of success than is now before them. If the reports which we have received from Quebec are true, the course which Mr. Taillon is pursuing is most reprehensible. His attempt to form a government has proved to him that he is in a minority in the Legislative Assembly. Yet knowing this he reforms the government out of such material as he can collect and is to meet the Legislature with the avowed intention of dissolving it after a vote of non-confidence and in open defiance of the expressed wishes of a majority of the representatives of the people. This is a programme worthy of a Bismarck or any of the ancient despisers of representative institutions. It is not for one moment to be expected that the Lieut.-Governor will give his sanction to a course so arbitrary and so unconstitutional, that he would deliberately offer such an insult to the electors of the province. The issue of the election contest after a dissolution brought about in such a way would not be whether Mr. Taillon or Mr. Mercier should be the premier of the province, but whether Quebec should continue to enjoy constitutional government or not. It would not be the Conservative party but constitutional government that would be upon its trail. And the result would not be doubtful. The electors of the province would not be worthy of the privileges they enjoy if they would not sweep the would-be despots out of political existence. Men who have no love for Liberals or Liberalism, and do not either admire or respect Mr. Mercier would vote for the upholder of free institutions and for the supremacy of Parliament, no matter by what name their champion might be called, or to what party he belonged. If Mr. Taillon and his colleagues wish to distract this province by a most violent and bitter political agitation, and if they desire to ruin the prospects of the Conservative party in it, they will carry out the intention attributed to them.

THE BATTLE IN WINNIPEG.

In no part of Canada is a more interesting contest being waged than in Winnipeg. There are three candidates in the field, Messrs. W. B. Scarth, Duncan McArthur, Independent Conservatives, and Hugh Sutherland, Independent Liberal. Every one of these gentlemen have declared themselves as pronounced Independents favoring Manitoba's interests before party first, last and always. The result will turn largely on personal grounds. So far the opinion favors Mr. Sutherland as the possible successful candidate. Winnipeg is anxious for railway competition. Mr. Sutherland in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles is pushing on the Hudson Bay railway. This alone is a powerful lever in his favor. The campaign waxes hot. Already there have been several public meetings held at which stirring addresses have been delivered by the candidates and their friends. Concerning a recent meeting, as indicating the feeling of the people in that city, the *Sun* of the 29th ult., observes:

> There could be no better indication than last night's meeting that here in Manitoba, much as machine politicians may talk, the mass of the people are independent, and care more for the real interests of the country than for all the party distinctions that were ever drawn.

One of the speakers at the meeting referred to is reported to have made a strong point against the intense partyism of the day, by hazarding the statement that were Sir John Macdonald and Edward Blake, by some strange transposition, to swap policies during the night while still retaining their own names, they would carry with them seventy per cent. of their followers. That this is not an overdrawn picture is unfortunately too true.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Toronto *World*: Newspapers were never so powerful as they are to-day; independent papers were never so numerous or so influential; and party papers pure and simple were never so much discredited.

A company with a capital of $5,000,000 has been organized to undertake the construction of a submarine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick provided the government will guarantee four per cent. interest on the expenditure.

Intelligence has been received at Ottawa that fifty-one Indians who fled to Montana after the Northwest rebellion are starving on the Sun River. Governor Hauser has applied to his government for assistance. Officials of the Indian Department here state that the refugees will be treated as British Indians of they recross the border.

It is pointed out that the British Empire extends over a far larger territory than that which was governed by ancient Rome, the superficies of the latter being one million and a half square leagues. No English speaking people is under foreign rule, whilst Britain governs nearly three hundred million individuals belonging to all nations and speaking all the languages of the world.

A Quebec despatch of the 2nd announces that the Mercier government was fairly in harness. They had received the seals of office and entered upon their duties on the 31st of January. According to *L'Electeur* it was found that when the Ross government exhausted its appropriation and could not induce the Lieut.-Governor to agree to the issue of special warrants they had recourse to the Ottawa ministers for help and got it. On the 2nd January they drew $525,000 on account of provincial subsidy. All this large sum, together with what ordinary revenue came in, seems to have disappeared; at all events there is not a cent left in the treasury. The new government is constantly gathering strength. It is stated to-night that their majority is eleven. As a sign of the times it may be mentioned that H. Hilare, the local member for Chicoutimi, is out in support of Couture, the national candidate for that constituency for the Commons. The Lieut.-Governor will deliver the speech from the Throne to-morrow, when the House will adjourn for six weeks.

In the Quebec Assembly Mr. Gagnon delivered a fiery speech against the indecency of Taillon's followers clinging to office in the face of repeated adverse votes. He is reported to have said: "What! you have the indecency to hang on to power when you have just been three times beaten in this House! You imagine, by adjourning now, you will perhaps be able during the night to induce some of the Opposition members to swerve in their loyalty to their leader. You are greatly mistaken. The thirty-six members of the Opposition are loyal to their electors and to their party, and I hold that it is the greatest honor to our Province that for three months these men resisted the attempted bribery and corruption of you and your satellites. You have lived by religious influence, prejudice, bribery, corruption, and God knows what else. You have saddled a debt of $22,000,000 on the Province—you, the rotten government that you are, you who imagine that by bribery you could tempt me and my colleagues! You no longer govern the Province.

A Glance Through the 'Blue' Books.

The Hon. J. W. Trutch is charged with having received $2,500 as agent for the Department of Railways in this province; $600 as agent for public works, and $2,500 as agent for the Department of the Interior. A total of $5,600 in addition to traveling expenses.

The salary of the Chief Justice of British Columbia is $5,820, with a circuit allowance of $1,630.40. One puisne judge $4,850, with circuit allowance of $1,196; three puisne judges at $4000 each, with circuit allowance of $3,181.19. The salary of the County Court judge is $2,400 with an allowance of $502.25.

The Indian Department of the province is charged with $51,988.95. The following gentlemen are officers and receive the salaries named: I. W. Powell, $3000; A. C. Elliot, $2,809.35; H. Moffatt, $1800; H. Guillod, $1200; G. Blekinsop, $1200; P. McTiernan, $1200; W. S. Mason, $999.96; J. W. McKay, $1,650; W. G. Jemmett, $1800; J. Gastineau, $1,560; P. O'Reilly, $3,208.26 and board allowance $625; A. H. Green, $1,650 and board allowance $360. The balance is made up in [illegible], laborers, legal expenses and other miscellaneous items. The amount allotted to poor Lo for seed was $885.69. The medical attendance and medicine amounted to $2,825. The total Indian population is estimated at 45,000 souls.

The Dominion lands department in British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1885, cost the country the sum of $14,454.81.

The mail transportation service in the province, cost $50,215.07. Capt. Irving is charged with $12,975; O. R. & N. Co., $7,000; W. Rogers, $1,500; Peoples' Navigation Co., $1,250.

The telegraph and signal service of the province cost the Dominion $34,855.32.

THE GRANTING OF CHARTERS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—As applications for charters are likely to be very numerous during the present session, and all more or less represented as being of a legitimate character, would it not be better for the Legislature to make them legitimate by the exaction of proper guarantees than by mere verbal representations? The granting of exclusive rights for an indefinite, or too long a period, retards development by giving favored individuals an opportunity of selling public privileges in collusion with the government granting them. The system of granting private bills for works of development should be repealed, and simple registration of organized capital be all that is required; and where right of way is necessary, be made to conform to one general act, and ordinary notice of procedure. The responsibility in minor matters should rest with the government, subject of course to honest criticism and by such means relieve the House of the odium attached to present systems and be a benefit to the country generally. Encouragement should be given to every specie of legitimate enterprise, and foolish restrictions removed. Instead of having recourse to bribery and misrepresentations to secure favored rights and privileges, capital would be brought in conflict with capital in honorable competition, and those displaying the greatest business energy and sagacity would win. The fight should therefore be outside the House and not within it. Simple as some of our laws are, they are still cumbersome, and at great variance with the increasing intelligence of the age. If we cannot reform some of our methods of doing business, we can at least act in a business spirit and demand proper guarantees for the completion of such undertakings as require special privileges from the people, and those who neglect their duty in that respect will be fit objects for public censure and opprobium. On the other hand, suppose the government, either from misrepresentation or otherwise, should grant charters to individuals for the securing of capital to carry out certain undertakings, would it not be wise to compel commencement of work in six months or forfeit the right so that other persons better fitted to succeed might do the work? Then if charters were obtained for the purpose of selling them, and too high a price was exacted from capital, capitalists might allow the matter to go by default, and at the end of six months' time and take it up themselves. This would be honest and just, both to the country and those who furnish the means, for it is always the would-be smart middle men that raise the price on articles of consumption as well as on legitimate undertakings.

Mons Anon.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvelous. See advertisement.

BEECHER ON HANGING.

Should Women Receive the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

Hanging a Woman an Impressive Spectacle—Private Executions.

In Beecher's letter to the press dated Brooklyn, 19th ult., (being one of a series which he is contributing to the American and Canadian press, under a copyright) he asks the question, "Should women be hanged? Why not? There are many as well fitted for it as men. I do not see any reason why they should be denied the rights of the gallows! In all the developments of the ages there is nothing more dramatic and admirable than the march of women from their Oriental degradation to their modern eminence. They were slaves, ignorant, ministers of pleasure, degraded and degrading. They are now risen to eminence for refinement, virtue, social and religious influence. Feeble tapers in the household, they were forbidden to let their light shine beyond its precincts. Now the light is at liberty to stream abroad as far as it can reach. All the way up from the age when they were but the plaything of the household their right of development has been contested. It would almost seem as if religion and morality had set themselves to keep woman in the physiological sphere. Their emancipation and moral development have taken from them no delicacy, no refinement. It has not been a strife to convert women into men, but to develop womanhood into its full disclosure. They were women in bud; they are women in blossom. They cannot be deprived of the essential quality of womanhood by enlargement of their sphere by any degree of intellectual culture, by any normal function. There is

NOT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER

that delicacy, grace, clinging affection, domesticity and all the charms of motherhood will be lost by unfolding in intelligence, publicity and variety in occupation. If a man has a right to preach, so has a woman; to write, so has a woman; to teach, so has a woman; to conduct a farm or a commercial business, so has a woman. If it is right for a man to enter the functions reserved for woman, to cook, to knit and sew, so has a woman to perform a man's work. If he may turn nurse she may turn physician. Each one has a right to do all lawful things which they are adapted to. Each man has a right to do all lawful things which they are adapted to. If, then, a man has a right to swear profanely, so has a woman; to steal, so has a woman; to bear false witness, so has a woman; to commit murder, so has a woman; to be arrested, tried, convicted, so has a woman! From the cradle to the gallows, we claim for woman her full schedule of rights. Indeed there are some aspects in which a hanging woman is a more impressive spectacle than a swinging man! As long as men are to be hanged, let no one deprive a woman of the privileges of the gallows on the same edifying conditions! But

IS IT BEST TO HANG MEN?

I do not think it is. Is it best to hang women? Is it best to hang anybody? Is the spectacle refining or brutalizing? If it could be shown that hanging was the best disposition that could be made of bad men, it should be secret from the public. It should be done in silence, in seclusion, with no eye beholding but the officers of the law. The victim of crime should simply disappear. The gloating eyes of morbid curiosity should have no brutal spectacle of [illegible] provided for them at the public expense. A certain amount of physical restraint is indispensable in the present state of civilization. But cruel and barbarous penalties more and more defeat their own aims.

The English people have wiped out of their statute books a multitude of savage laws and penalties. No penalty has in it any benefit which does not aim at least to benefit the criminal. Society is defended from crime by the reformation of the criminal. We have never tested the possibilities of reformation. We never shall be able to establish a school of reformation in prisons as long as prisons are put into the hands of politicians. So long as creatures like "Fatty" Walsh are made the superintendents of prisons, we may despair of criminals. But a time will come when, with all the resources of wealth, of humanity, and of a true religious spirit, something more may be made of criminals than a prison education into fellowship with crime, and something more than furnishing the dissecting-room with subjects.

Winnipeg Items.

Now that Prof. Goldwin Smith has retired from Lisgar, the election of Mr. Ross is regarded as certain.

Winnipeg will send a public address to Queen Victoria, congratulating her upon the near completion of the fiftieth year of her reign.

Winnipeg City Council is co-operating with the Board of Trade to secure the location of the Manitoba experimental farm near this city.

Notice has been given by Alderman Ham that at the next meeting of the Council he will move that legislation be secured to extend the franchise to females, the same as in Ontario.

Mr. Barber, architect, is suing the city for $30,000 damages to his professional reputation through reference cast upon it in connection with the contract for the city hall, of which he was architect.

A difficulty has occurred between the rector and parishioners of All Saints, and the former has been asked to resign, but refuses. The unsatisfactory state of the church funds is said to be the cause of the trouble.

Messrs. Royal and Cyr are actively prosecuting their canvass in Provencher, but it is already apparent that Mr. Cyr has no chance of beating the present representative. On Sunday last, at a meeting at Rat River, the supporters of the rival candidates came nearly getting to blows, and would have but for the timely interference of a respected priest.

Mr. Wood, editor of the MacLeod *Gazette*, is in the city. He states that cattle are wintering well, and stockmen have had nothing to complain of so far this winter. The extension of the Galt Railroad from Lethbridge to MacLeod, and thence through Crows Nest pass to the American boundary, to connect with the Northern Pacific, is one of the interesting topics that is engaging the attention of the people of the Fort at present.

Yale Election.

Mr. William Dodd, returning officer for the electoral district of Yale, has issued his proclamation for the approaching election. The nomination will be held at the Court House, Kamloops, next Tuesday from the hour of noon until two o'clock in the afternoon. Should there be more than one candidate nominated the polling of the vote of the electors of the district, will take place on Wednesday, the 3d day of March. The official declaration and the opening of the ballot boxes will take place on the 17th day of March. There are no less than 18 polling subdivisions in this district. As yet no opponent to Mr. J. A. Mara has appeared. His election by acclamation is therefore quite probable.

EASTERN CANADA.

Clippings from Late Exchanges —Political and Other News.

Mr. J. M. Prevost, notary of Terrebonne, died very suddenly last week.

Col. David, of Coaticooke, a veteran of the rebellion of 1837, is dead.

Dr. Lecavalier, of St. Henri, will be the Liberal candidate for Hochelaga.

Mr. J. K. Ward has announced his intention of standing for Montreal West as a Liberal.

David A. Robby, long Deputy Registrar of Napanee, was found dead in his bed this morning.

Hon. Mr. Taillon has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, but it is doubtful if he will accept.

Hon. Edward Blake has been nominated for West Bruce, one of the strongest Reform constituencies in the Provinces.

The Hon. L. R. Church, the law partner of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, has been raised to a seat in the Quebec Bench to fill the place of the late Judge Ramsay.

It is understood the government will not disturb any sessional employees nor appoint new ones till after the ministers' re-election.

The Reformers of East and West Toronto have declined nominating candidates, and yet won't formally endorse the labor candidates.

The Liberals have nominated N. Charbonnea for Jacques Cartier, represented in the late House by Desire Girouard, Conservative.

Sergeant McRae, of the Winnipeg police force, has been appointed Chief of the force in place of Mr. Murray, who lately resigned.

L. McCallum, who represented Monck in the three last Parliaments, but who declined the Conservative nomination again, has been appointed to the Senate

Mr. W. F. McLean, of the Toronto *World* has been asked to stand as an Independent candidate for West Toronto. His decision was to have been given last Monday.

The Liberals of St. Johns have nominated F. Bourassa. This gentleman has held his seat in the Commons since 1854, and next to Sir John is the oldest member in that body.

Ald. Rainville, who accompanied His Worship, Mayor Beaugrand, to this city a few weeks since, is out as a candidate against Mr. Abbott for the Mayoralty of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Gagnon, Provincial Secretary, will be opposed by Sir Hector Langevin's son-in-law, T. C. Casgrain, and the contest gives promise of being a lively one.

Mr. Wicksteed, law clerk of the Commons, has resigned, and Dr. Wilson, his assistant, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Wicksteed has been in the civil service since 1832.

On Thursday night, 31 inst., the dwelling of Wm. Elliott, situated on Star Island, in the St. Lawrence, was burned. Mrs. Elliott and two children, aged 12 and 14, perished. Elliott was absent.

The Conservatives of Queens, N. S., have nominated Mr. — Jason, and the Liberals Mr. M. Mack as their candidates. In Picton, John D. McLeod is the Liberal standard bearer.

A St. John, N. B., dispatch of the 4th says the present prospects strongly indicate that St. John and county will return three Liberals. The Liberals of Northumberland are rallying to the support of Peter Mitchell in grand style.

Dr. Dawson, in a lecture before the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, on Vancouver Island, predicted that its great natural and material advantages would in future earn for it the title of the Little Britain of the North Pacific.

The Liberal party now have their candidate in the field in every one of the 18 counties in Nova Scotia. The indications in every constituency are of the brightest and most encouraging character, and a complete sweep of the province is confidently expressed.

Eight out of the twenty-four Canadians who went to England a year ago from the Royal Military College to take positions in the British army will sail on the 9th to join their regiments in India. Owing to the excellent training at Kingston they were only required to put in one year at special instruction, while English cadets always receive two years.

The Conservatives of Haldimand have nominated Sylvester Neelan as their candidate. A few months ago W. H. Merritt, Conservative, was beaten by Colter, Reformer, by 117. Colter is again the Liberal standard bearer. Mr. Neelan is an Independent-Liberal, represented the County of Lincoln for many years in the Local Legislature and was a supporter of the Hon. Oliver Mowat.

The Imperial Government has issued an order stating that when officers of the Imperial forces are serving the colonies they must look to the latter for all pay. The emoluments of officers now employed in colonial service will therefore be cancelled. This, it is claimed, will have the effect of discouraging the English officers from entering the service of the colonies for the reason that they can secure better renumeration at home.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, the leading dry goods merchant of Guelph, died very suddenly in Edinburgh, Scotland, a few days since. In company with his son he had crossed the Atlantic to purchase his spring stock. Outside of Toronto, Hamilton and London, the turn over of his house was the largest in Ontario. He was an energetic business man and succeeded in accumulating a large amount of property. He was father-in-law to Mr. William McLachlan, the senior of the well-known firm of Messrs. McLachlan Bros., Montreal.

The government organ in St. John, N. B., published an interview with Minister Foster in which he admitted that the government majority would be cut down to thirty in the next House. The majority was made up, according to his estimate, of fourteen in British Columbia and the Northwest, and the remainder in Ontario and New Brunswick. People ridicule such predictions. The prospects are that New Brunswick will redeem herself and give Blake at least eleven supporters.

The contest in Manitoba promises to be a close one. In Marquette Mr. Robt. Watson the late member, is certain of re-election. In Selkirk the late member Mr. Hugh Sutherland is running for Winnipeg, and two new men are in the field Messrs. Christie and Daly. Selkirk is a Liberal constituency and will stick to its colors. In Provencher Hon. Joseph Royal will be hard pressed by Mr. Cyr, whose friends are numerous and are handling Mr. Royal without gloves. In Lisgar, Messrs. A. W. Ross and A. A. McArthur are both confident of success. The chances favor the former for his late constituents do not forget the kindness shown them by Mr. Ross in his smith day prior to the collapse of 1882. Human nature after all has a spark of kindness and gratitud in it which will always come to the surface. The Times chalks Ross for Lisgar.

"Fish or Fight."

The *Colonist* intimates that the member for Cassiar has introduced a "fish or fight resolution into the house." We fail to see anything in the resolution referred to that proposes to deal with fish. The *Colonist* is excusable, being a sheet of a "fishy" character; very, as the greater part of its productions are of a well known "fishy" flavor. If the member for Cassiar should come to the conclusion to go to war, it is a certain thing that he will not step behind a man's back and break a bludgeon over his head. Do you see?

THE IRISH QUESTION

Again Before the Imperial Parliament Yesterday.

The Canadian Fisheries Question in the Commons.

Occupation of Egypt.

London, Feb. 5.—In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Raikes, Postmaster-General, announced that the present agreement with the steamship company for carrying the American mails would expire at the end of July.

Cremer, Radical, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, demanding an immediate recall of all the British forces in Egypt.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Radical, in seconding the motion, said: "We have raised the funded debt of Egypt from £90,000,000 to £100,000,000, slaughtered many thousand natives, crippled the national chamber, bombarded the principal city of the country under circumstances of the greatest horror, increased the taxation, promoted a horrible debauchery in the capital, sown dissensions between Khedive and the people, and crushed out the first spark of independence that had been seen in an eastern nation for ages past.

Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary to Foreign Office, said "the government would do what they could to reduce the force in Egypt, and it would shortly be limited to 5,000 men.

Hon. W. H. Smith defended the government's policy. He said the evacuation of Egypt by England would throw that country into a state of anarchy.

Mr. Cremer's amendment was rejected by a vote of 203 to 97.

Parnell moved adjournment of the debate.

Parnell's Amendment.

London, Feb. 7.—Parnell moved an amendment to the Queen's speech, which was very moderate and judicious in tone. Parnell spoke with energy and was much exhausted at the end. Gladstone promises to support the amendment.

Parnell moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment is as follows: "Relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland should not have been seriously disturbed in cases of those who granted their tenants such abatements as were demanded by prices of agrarian and pastoral product as a remedy for the crisis in Irish agrarian affairs, but found not to have increased the stringency of the criminal proceeding, or in pursuit of such doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those recently taken by Her Majesty's government, but in such reforms of law as will satisfy the needs of and secure the confidence of the Irish people."

Mr. Parnell maintained if the bill for stopping the evictions which he introduced last session had been passed the condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. Operative measures would have effectually prevented the present disturbed relations between landlords and tenants. The blame for the present serious position of Irish domestic affairs rested with the government. Despite this, the government seemed about to renew the mistake of attempting coercion in Ireland. The speaker solemnly warned the government if they again tried coercion they would fail, as they always have failed when trying that policy.

The Fisheries Question.

London, Feb. 7.—Sir Jas. Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign office, stated in the House of Commons this evening that the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relating to the Canadian fisheries question would in a short time be laid before Parliament. The correspondence, he said, contains full information about the history of the whole affairs down to the present date. A dispatch from the Dominion government containing suggestions as to the *modus vivendi* between Canada and the United States is now on its way to London. The Imperial government could not, therefore, send proposals to Washington until the Canadian dispatch was received and considered.

Nationalist Elected.

Dublin, Feb. 7.—Edward Kennedy, Nationalist, was elected by acclamation for Sligo to-day.

CABLE WINKLETS.

At a large meeting of electors held on Sunday, at Bonn, Judge Hase, a Catholic, who favors the Septennate, was chosen as a candidate for the Reichstag.

M. Bihourd, a French resident in Tonquin, telegraphs that Col. Brissaud has occupied a fort on Makas Ridge after a stubborn resistance by the Annamites. The French had eight wounded.

The police of Brussels have seized the new Socialist paper called the *Conseil Annelo*. A prominent Socialist was released at Ghent. A demonstration by his followers was suppressed by the police, as it threatened to develop into a row.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes.

The army estimates this year will include the new repeating rifle, the defense of home ports, and the equipment of submarine mining corps for the Clyde, Mersey, Tyne, Tay and Severn rivers and Belfast Bay. The war and navy departments will thus be enabled to make a concerted defense in the emergency of a sudden attack.

The Terrible Railroad Accident.

White River Junction, Vt., Feb. 7.—Probably 8000 persons visited the scene of the railroad accident to-day. The only trains run were for the accommodation of officials for carrying the wounded and dead. Consequently all manner of conveyances were brought into requisition, many teams coming distances of 40 and 50 miles and centering here in long processions. Seven or eight bodies were to day identified by friends and many heartrending scenes were witnessed. It is utterly impossible to identify more than ten or twelve of those recovered, the clothing being entirely gone and the bodies being burned to a crisp. Conducter Sturtevant died to-day, and his body was taken to his home by a special train. Mr. Tewksbury, of Randolph, whose leg and arm were broken, was taken home last night by a special train, and is reported as doing well. The work of recovering the wreckage and bodies has been pushed vigorously all day. The ruins have been minutely searched, and probably all are recovered that can be. The iron work of the cars has all been pulled over and cleared away. The total number of bodies recovered to-day is five—one woman and four men. Drs. Grennel and Bingham, of Burlington, have to-day thoroughly examined the charred remains of the victims thus far recovered for the purpose of ascertaining the number. They report it to be, up to this morning just 27, which with the five found to-day makes 32 recovered thus far. This is verified by Lieut.-Governor Fuller.

Wants Raisins Protected.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution requesting Congress not to discourage the production of California raisins by lessening the protection hitherto granted.

THE YALE FIRE.

Particulars of the Burning of the C. P. R. Shops—Heavy Loss.

The continuous monotony of a steam whistle, about 3 a. m. on Sunday morning last, aroused most of our citizens, who reluctantly "tore themselves away" from the affectionate embrace of old Morpheus and sprang out of bed to see what was the matter. It was soon ascertained that the C. P. R. shops were on fire. These shops, which have recently been rebuilt, are located about three-quarters of a mile east of the main portion of the town, and consist of a carpenter shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, engine and boiler shop, repair shed, paint and tinker shops and round house, besides a store, time keeper's office and several small cabins. The fire seems to have originated in the carpenter shop; but how is a question that seems difficult to solve. Messrs. Knowdell and Greer, two of carpenters employed, state that they carried in snow and extinguished the fire before leaving the previous evening at 6 o'clock. As is the custom, however, several men were engaged at work all night and some of them must have again kindled a fire in the stove in the carpenter shop, as a light and fire were seen in there by some of the workmen at a late hour. As the light used by some was a torch lamp, it is thought perhaps some of the ignited oil may have dropped off unnoticed on passing through and set fire to the shavings on the floor. Others think that the fire was caused by sparks from an engine that passed through about midnight. The true version of the matter, however, is now and probably ever shall be wrapt in mystery. No blame is attached to anyone, except it be that the company should have provided a better watch. The only watch employed was a man who had to do double service as fireman and watchman, and it was not possible to do both well. Mr. Campbell, one of the workmen, was the first to give the alarm, but the fire had got under good headway before he discovered it. The carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, machine shop, engine and boiler shop, repair shed, a new caboose, a box-car loaded with wood, a locomotive and all the beautiful machinery were soon a total wreck. The round-house caught fire, but through the heroic efforts of some of the men it was saved, together with its valuable contents. The C. P. R. property is partly covered by insurance, but the workmen lost all their tools, which is estimated at about $1000. Some of them have been despatched to Kamloops, and it is expected that the C. P. R. will find them all employment and fully replace their serious loss by procuring them a new supply of tools. It is doubtful if the shops are again rebuilt and I fear it is the death-knell of poor Yale.

The weather here has been very rough and severe during the past week. The thermometer dropped to 10, 15 and even 23 below zero, and the wind blew bitterly cold. One man had a couple of cows perish with the cold, and it kept people busy, sawing wood and thawing out the victuals to sustain life. There is still a couple of feet of snow in some places, but the weather to-day has the appearance of moderating. So mote it be.

Surrey Notes.

The Times' correspondent writes that at last we are able to congratulate New Westminster on having telegraphic communication with Clover Valley. We have no doubt but that this boon will give an enormous impetus to the trade of the city on the banks of the Fraser and will gladden the hearts of those who have worked so hard to accomplish it. Mr. C. H. Sherwood, formerly of the office at Cowichan Landing, is general manager of the Clover Valley office. The line will be working regularly in a few days. The line at present is in working order as far as Whatcom, although the operators at stations between Clover Valley and that place have not yet taken up their quarters.

Mr. W. C. Macdougall, the enterprising owner of the Elgin logging camp, is at present engaged in putting in a tramway a mile in length to convey his logs to his shipping point on the Nicomekl River. This will enable him to do without oxen and to get out a much greater quantity of timber next summer than he otherwise would. He will have it in operation in a very short time.

The report is that the store and hotel at Elgin have changed owners and that the buyer will put up and stock one of the finest country stores in British Columbia.

Mr. H. T. Thrift has been re-appointed clerk of the council for the ensuing year.

The Presbyterians are much pleased with their new minister, Mr. Tait. They consider him exactly the right man in the right place.

Mr. W. C. Macdougall has arrived from a trip he has been making up the coast as far as Jervis Inlet in search of timber.

Interior Happenings.

(Abridged from the Inland Sentinel.)

Dr. Tunstall has returned from Victoria.

R. E. Smith left for the east last week. Mr. Smith will visit Toronto, Montreal, and other centres of trade before he returns.

The weather has been very cold in Kamloops during the week, the most severe for several years, the thermometer registering from 10 to 20 degrees below zero.

No mail from the east since last Sunday. The road is reported clear from here to Donald, but beyond that is badly blockaded. A through train is expected to-morrow night.

On Friday night a number of the young people of Kamloops, surprised Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fortune, and spent a very enjoyable night in dancing.

While master Hugh Connell was playing upon the river in front of the town, he fell into a hole made by cutting ice, and had it not been for Charley Harrison who saw him from the street, and very cleverly ran, seizing him by the hand and dragging him out, he would have been drowned.

On Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., W. Bro. Rev. D. W. Horlock, M. P. M., installed the following officers of Kamloops Lodge, No. 10, G. R. B. C., A. F. & A. M.:

W. Bro.	S Clarke, M D	W M
"	J O Graham	S W
"	H C M Redley	J W
"	Rev A Sheldrick	Chap
"	J A Mara	Treas
"	N Lee	Sec
"	W H Smith	S D
"	A J Venn	J D
"	W Trounce	D of C
"	J H Robson	Stewards
"	W Roper	Stewards
"	S J Tunstall, M D	I G
"	Wm Dodd	Tyler

Over Skagit Bluff.

Mr. Jas. Wardle writes from Hope to the *Columbian* to find some clue to a German or Swede whom Mr. Ryder met on the 23rd January, about 38 miles from Hope. He was then pretty well used up, being two days without anything to eat, and had been lost for about five days. He arrived at Cedar Flat House all right, and since then he has not been seen or heard of. He (the German or Swede) said he wanted to reach New Westminster, where a brother of his was staying, and who was sick. Fears are entertained that he must have fallen over Skagit Bluff, or lost his way and starved to death.

POLITICAL CONFLICT.

How the Battle is Going in Eastern Canada.

Damp Weather in Montreal Affects the Carnival.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Hon. John Costigan writes from New Brunswick that the government will carry that province by about seven majority.

CHURCH EXEMPTION.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The ministerial association to-day adopted a memorial to the City Council protesting against the entire exemption of Roman Catholic clergy from taxation as an injustice to tax payers of the city.

CONTRACT LET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—The contract has been let to Jas. Reid for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ELECTION MATTERS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Feb. 9.—*L'Electeur* estimates the results of the election as a majority of 40 for Mr. Blake, while the government organs claim from 30 to 35 for the government.

The Conservatives have nominated L. P. Burroughs in Quebec Center, and Kennedy in Lotbiniere.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—The rainy weather to-day somewhat dampened the spirits of those attending the carnival. Indoor sports are largely patronized. An address was presented to His Excellency and a happy reply made thereto.

A dispatch has been sent to the Queen congratulating her on the fiftieth year of her reign.

$10,000 WANTED.

St. Catharines, Feb. 9.—J. C. Rykert, Conservative candidate for Lincoln, has entered an action against the Reform candidate, Mr. Patterson, for $10,000 damages for libel.

MUST REMAIN AT HOME.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The government have decidedly refused to grant permission to any Canadian regiment to visit England next summer. The refusal has caused consternation among the members of the corps who were preparing to go.

PERSONALS.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. A. W. Vowell left for Donald this morning.

Mr. G. W. Grant, architect, has removed to New Westminster, where he will open an office.

Chas. Hayward, jr., is rapidly recuperating in the balmy air of Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have gone up to Vancouver.

Mr. H. R. Ives a leading hardware manufacturer of Montreal is a passenger by the Elder to-day.

Mr. J. P. Planta arrived in town last night. His reading of the political horoscope is that he will have the privilege of writing "M. P." after his name when the election is over.

It is reported that Mr. E. V. Bodwell intends returning to Ontario with his family, where he will reside in the future. Mr. Bodwell previously to becoming Superintendent of the Welland Canal, represented that sterling Liberal riding, South Oxford, in Parliament. He was "shunted" to this by Sir Charles Tupper, as a political "exigency" demanded the position for a party hack recommended by Mr. John Charles Rykert, M. P. Mr. Bodwell will carry back with him the good will and best wishes of a wide circle of acquaintances in this province who will regret his departure.

Mr. J. T. Bransfield, of Juneau, is in the city. He reports the mining industry as unusually promising, preparations being on foot for active operations in the spring on several new works of magnitude. Two 160-stamp mills, for the Alaska Milling and Mining Co., and the Boston Co., will be erected, and other individual enterprises of a less pretentious character, will be shoved forward. The whole country is full of quartz and there are known to be, besides the Treadwell mine, mountains of low grade ore that can be worked profitably. On Admiralty Inlet there is a ledge three thousand feet wide. Mr. Bransfield goes down to Portland but will return north again on an early steamer.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Thaddeus Harper, of Ashcroft, is registered at the Driard.

Miss Emma Abbott and husband—Mr. Wetherell—enjoyed a sleigh ride this afternoon.

Notes by Cable.

Mr. Gladstone was to return to London on the 8th inst.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's dinner party on Saturday included the Bishop of York, Lady Churchill and Mr. John Morley. The latter was the only important political guest.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury has received pacific advices from Sir E. B. Malet at Berlin and other British ambassadors.

Three of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany have instructed their agents in England not to enter into fresh contracts for samples of paper, because they have reasons to believe that the port of Hamburg is likely to be closed soon in consequence of war.

The Liberals of Wales in conference resolved to introduce into Parliament during session a land bill for Wales, securing to tenants a continuity of tenure and compensation for improvements.

An announcement, which seems authoritative, comes from Dublin that the Prince of Wales will visit Ireland in April and be present at the Punchestown races. He has taken Newlands, near Clondalkin, paying $5000 for ten days' occupancy. The visit has doubtless been arranged by Lord Londonderry.

The London *Standard* urges the importance of the new procedure rules to prevent such a waste of time as has occurred in past sessions. It is rumored in the Liberal branches that the round table negotiations have taken a favorable turn. Imported specific proposals will be submitted at the next meeting.

The government has granted a subsidy to the White Star Steamship Co. for the use of the steamers of the line as armed transports in the event of war. The agreement includes a stipulation that the White Star Company will build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the admiralty. Negotiations are on foot for similar arrangements with the Cunard and Inman lines.

Again Astray.

The *Colonist* this morning announced that Mr. Bole, M. P., was seriously ill at New Westminster. As usual some one was stuffing our "always in advance" and "reliable" "energetic" neighbor, for Mr. Bole, much to the annoyance of the "perky" junior member for Esquimalt was in his place in the Assembly to-day battling valiantly for the rights of the people against that which some would term might—in numbers if not in intellect. When will the organ learn to tell the truth?

—A comparison of the coal exports from Puget Sound and this province for January last show an aggregate of [illegible] and 23,752 tons respectively.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1886.

Spring Ridge Baptist Chapel.

The new mission chapel at Spring Ridge, lately erected by the Baptist congregation, was formally opened Sunday afternoon last. The exercises in connection with the dedication were of a very interesting nature, and were listened to by a large congregation, the house being well filled. A very appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Barss, Rev. Dr. Reid, and Rev. Mr. Ladner took part in the services. A short historical sketch of the Sunday school was read by the superintendent, which showed that very satisfactory progress had been made since the organizing of the school, a little over a year ago. Seventy-four names have been registered; some have moved away, and the average attendance for the fourteen months has been twenty-six. The building is 24x40, having an audience room capable of seating 150 persons, with two class rooms in the rear. The cost of the building and lot is about $1150 of which only about $490 remain unpaid. The school is now provided with a comfortable new building, a new organ, library and papers.

A Challenge.

Baffled in argument, and driven into its corner, the *Colonist* resorts to tactics at once as despicable as they are disreputable. On repeated occasions of late it has, by insinuation, referred to a member of the staff of The Times who, for close upon a quarter of a century, resided in the city of Guelph, Ont. The organ has not dared to prefer a charge. Like an overgrown, bumptious bully, it deals in insinuations. The writer hereof will, however, aid this cowardly assassin out of his dilemma and challenges the *Colonist* to produce a word, line or sentence, implied or otherwise, connecting the name of the manager of The Times directly or indirectly, during his many years residence in the "Royal City" of the east, with *any irregularity, tampering, or interference with, the ballot box*. Our contemporary has drawn on its imagination, and manufactured the yarn out of the whole cloth. It has now an opportunity to make a clean breast of the alleged ballot box affair. But cowardlike, it will shirk doing so—for it cannot, nor can any one else. Now for the proof. Mr. *Colonist*, or again stand forth as uttering a deliberate, wilful falsehood.

Our Pensioners.

The pensioners of Canada authorized by statute are not very numerous, but their allowance is large. Two ex-Supreme Court Judges receive $9,999.84; ex Judges of the province of Quebec $20,709.35; Ontario ex-Judges, $6,933.12; Nova Scotia, $11,518.36; New Brunswick, $1,733.28; making a total of $50,893.95. The province of British Columbia under miscellaneous pensions is debited with a pension to one Capt. P. J. Hankin, $2,585.56; A. F. Pemberton, $1,622.16; H. M. Ball, $2,266.56; E. H. Saunders, $1,999.92 and W. H. Spalding, $1622.16; a total of $10,106.36 paid to these individuals out of the earnings of the people of Canada for nothing. The question asked what did they accomplish or achieve for the Dominion that they should be thus spoon-feed by its people?

Alarming!

The public accounts for the six months ending 31st of last Dec. were submitted to the Assembly this afternoon. The total expenditure for the six months amounted to $358,042.01, and the total receipts $221,829.34, a deficit in six months of $136,212.67. The deficit for the fiscal year previous ending 30th last June, was $257,491.83; showing a total deficit for the eighteen months ending 31st of Dec. last of $393,704.50. The overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia, on the 31st of December, 1886, was $303,728.06. The foregoing shows that the government have expended over $1.50 for every dollar of revenue received for the same period. Whither is the province drifting financially under the management of the present government?

Sequel to Fire Inquest.

An assault case, arising out of the fire inquest, occurred on Sunday. Mr. D. J. McLean, whose premises were burned, and upon whom it was sought to fasten a suspicion of incendiarism, appeared in the police court this morning to answer to a charge of assaulting Sigismund Scheon, a witness at the investigation. From the evidence it appeared that McLean had purchased some articles in Scheon's grocery, and invited the latter to his house on Sunday to receive payment. The confiding Scheon went to McLean's, but growing suspicious that he was being waylaid, refused to enter. McLean then struck him over the head with a stick, inflicting a slight scalp wound. He was fined $15 and $2 costs.

Oleomargarine.

Following is the full text of the bill prohibiting the manufacture or importation of substitutes for butter: No oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured from any animal substance other than milk, shall be manufactured in Canada, or sold therein, and every person who contravenes the provisions of this Act in any manner whatsoever shall incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

A Wins the Bet.

A correspondent signing himself Albert writes The Times that he has bet $20 with Bradshaw that Sir John Macdonald, after the Scott murder at Winnipeg, gave Riel two thousand dollars to leave the country, and asks who wins the bet? A wins it. Sir John Macdonald caused the money to be given. He held that Riel could not be caught—the United States would not have given him up for the offence; and that the only security for peace lay in his retirement from the country.

John's Certificate.

A Victoria Chinaman wrote the following letter last week to a lady across the Bay who wanted to engage a cook:

Mrs. Lady—Friend She: You when at there told to me want to boy cooking. I had have a boy is good man and honest man he neat and clean, and doing nicely that this one best one never you have before like he does. I wish could take him to stay with you and Leong Gitt recommend to him come to she.

Gee Bing Ung.

An Episode.

The verdant and youthful editor of the *Colonist* while walking along the street to-day accidentally dropped a lie. A gentleman called after him to tell the scribe of his loss. "Oh! it is of no consequence," said the scribe; "I have plenty more." This shows that the morning organ has an editor who can sometimes tell the truth. Next!

Coal and Iron Ore.

During the month of January 34,000 tons of coal, valued at $119,000, were shipped on twenty-five vessels clearing from Nanaimo. During the same time 510 tons of iron ore, valued at $1,275, were exported to Port Townsend.

FROM ALBERNI.

The Snow-Fall—A Weekly Mail—Sunday Observance.

(Correspondence of The Times.)

Snow to a considerable depth still covers the ground and prevents the settlers from doing much in the way of clearing land. A good supply of firewood, however, may be prepared, so that with the disappearance of snow and the advent of fine spring weather other work may be attended to. Strange to say up to date there has been no frost worth mentioning. The weather continues mild and calm.

A petition signed by the whole community has been forwarded to the postmaster-general, at Ottawa, to have a weekly mail in winter as well as in summer. During the winter months especially, when the days are short and the weather unsuitable for out-door work, correspondence from the outside world, to an isolated community like this, is earnestly longed for and greedily devoured. A weekly mail would therefore be highly prized. It is to be hoped that the petition referred to will meet with favorable consideration and result in effecting the desired change.

The two storekeepers here have put up notices that their stores henceforth will be closed on Sundays.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir—My attention was drawn yesterday to a paragraph in the *Colonist* of Friday, relative to my letter in your columns of Thursday last upon "What Sir John Macdonald's Corrupt *Regime* has Done for Canada," and suggestive of my having borrowed my ideas from an old file of Canadian papers that I have never seen. The bare facts and figures in my communication were known to most men in the Dominion, and I should indeed be surprised if abler pens than mine had not prognosticated the inevitable results to follow Sir John's evil policy. That this has been done unseen and unknown by me, only strengthens and supports my arguments, drawn from the same data.

If a "Grit" means a radical reformer of abuses, who would put country, principle and justice to the natural rights of the people, before "party," being a modest man, I would accept the implied compliment of your polite contemporary, hat in hand.

I would also earnestly assure the editor of the *Colonist* that the "Happy Valley Stone Man" he kindly alludes to, would make a better "King Log" at the head of our affairs, and be far less of "a fraud" than is "King Stork" Macdonald, who is now fast devouring us and our substance.

It is difficult to understand the constituencies desiring further to prolong this man's reign over them. "A prime minister" ("*God save the mark*") who extorts an enormous bribe as "black mail" for ratifying a fraudulent railway contract, who is a "political blackleg" of the first water, far worse than a card-sharper, for the evil he does spreads wider. A *Chevalier d'industrie* is usually a poor devil who seeks to rob rich fools of their money, whilst the other man is one who has used his ill-gotten gains to deprive needy men of any rags of honor they possess, and of the fruits of their labor afterwards by measures that effected this, *reckless of consequences*, so long as they served his miserable ambition, for place and power, and his possible hopes of a higher title.

Again and yet again I would urge the labor constituencies to trust no supporter of Sir John Macdonald or his policy, in this election, nor to be led away to a false issue by the falsified figures of the "Tory party," or their absurd statements that a Liberal government would not have constructed the C. P. R. for a generation, and lots more to the same effect. The facts remain, that Sir John Macdonald's government has plunged this young country into debt three times more than it was previously. Robbed it of the ownership of its national railway—and made the taxation of Canada twice what it is in the United States. Give him another term of office, and the result will be that taxation of the people, the plunder of the public lands, and the position of labor in Canada will be assimilated to what taxation, land, and labor is in England, and this may be followed by a repudiation of the imposed burdens, a social revolution, or both together.

A. E. McCallum.

Victoria, Feb. 7, 1887.

SENATOR INGALLS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—It appears that Ingalls, the "border ruffian spouter," from Kansas, does not seem to be held in much esteem in many sections of the country, whose flag he claims. Witness what the New Orleans *States* writes about him: "Senator Ingalls, the jack-rabbit orator of Kansas, admits that the negro has a right to vote the Democratic ticket, but says that one who does it is an ingrate who does not deserve his freedom; all of which indicates that Ingalls is ready to join a movement to disfranchise all the Democratic negroes in the country and put them into political if not actual slavery. In certain respects Ingalls is a regular jim-dandy."

Scrutator.

F. Webb Drowned.

On Monday morning, F. Webb was drowned in the Fraser when going on the ice from New Westminster to his ranche on the North Arm. His two companions tried to dissuade him from going to the south of the first island, but failed to shake his purpose, and after he left them he was seen to break through three or four times, and finally disappeared below the ice. His body was afterwards recovered. Webb was about 35 years of age, and had been engaged with Ewen & Wise in the cannery business.

A Mysterious Affair.

A telegram from New Westminster says that W. C. Robson, the Port Moody stage-driver, on the road between that place and New Westminster, met a party of Indians with a sled on which was a human body. On following their tracks, Robson found that the corpse had been taken out of a hollow cedar stump near the road. The Indians said it was the body of man belonging to Lytton who had been frozen to death.

The Royal Hospital.

The directors of the Royal Hospital having now matured plans and estimates for the proposed new hospital to be erected during the present jubilee year are desirous of forming a general committee to aid and assist them in carrying out this laudable object, and are asking the co-operation of citizens in becoming members to aid them in carrying out the work. When the committee has been fully formed a meeting will be convened at an early date, and the full plans and estimates laid before the members.

The Fire Inquest.

The jury on the fire at McLean's grocery returned the following verdict: "We have heard all the evidence adduced, and have carefully examined the burned premises and are unable to state the cause of the fire. But we find that there was great negligence in placing matches and other things too near the fire-place and stove to dry."

Andrew Hansen, an employe on the new canal being cut between Lake Union and Lake Washington, near Seattle, was drowned by breaking through the ice. He was 19 years of age and a native of Denmark.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

Members Ask for Information and Get It.

Monday, Feb. 7th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. W. W. Percival.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Orr presented the petition of Messrs. Ladner and others, for authority to construct a railway from Popcum to Ladner's Landing.

Mr. Baker asked permission to withdraw the petition of Messrs. Galt and others, for a railway in Kootenay, in order that the promoters might have an opportunity to make further surveys. Permission granted and petition withdrawn.

RETURN.

Hon J. Robson presented an abstract statement of the revenue and expenditure for the half year ending 31st Dec., 1886.

TIMBER LANDS.

Mr. Higgins moved "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a return be sent down to this House of all timber lands alienated by the Provincial Government from the date of the various Acts relating thereto coming into force to the present date; giving the location and acreage so alienated; the names of the parties by whom the said lands were acquired; and the names of the parties by whom they are now held."

He said there was an impression abroad that most of the timber land taken up recently had gone into the hands of speculators south of the boundary, and that it had not been acquired in conformity with the act.

Seconded by Mr. Croft and carried.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Higgins moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying that a return be sent down to this House of all expenditures on account of Government House from the date of Confederation to the 31st December, 1886."

The mover said the House should know exactly what that establishment was costing the country before the estimates were brought down, and whether they were able to keep up a vice-regal palace. The allowance from the Dominion was altogether inadequate, in consequence of the increased cost of living, and had to be supplemented by the province. If the expense was as large as he had reason to expect, he would move to call the attention of the Dominion government to the insufficiency of the grant. Seconded by Mr. Thompson.

Hon. J. Robson said the department was very much strained, and he would suggest to the mover that every cent spent upon Government House could be found in the public accounts.

Motion was carried.

LANDS AT GRANVILLE.

Mr. Orr moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying that a copy of all Orders in Council, and all notices of reservation, and notices of the cancelling of reservations, and all correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion governments in any way relating to reversion of the lands and townsite of Granville lying to the west of what is known as the North Road to Burrard Inlet, in the district of New Westminster, to the province of British Columbia." Carried.

J. B. HILL.

Mr. Martin asked the Attorney-General: 1. How long has J. B. Hill been confined in gaol at Kamloops? 2. For what cause? 3. Who pays for his maintenance? 4. If the Provincial government, how much? 5. Has any money been paid by the private prosecutor, and if so, how much?

Attorney-General—Mr. Hill is detained under civil process, and was, as I am informed, delivered into custody at the Kamloops gaol on 11th May, 1886, by virtue of two writs of capias, one for $1280.50 and the other for $676.99 issued after judgment out of the Supreme Court by order of a judge thereof in the actions of A. B. Gray & Co. vs. W. Hill & Murdock, and A. B. Gray & Co. vs. Hill & Gillis. The province, as is usual in such cases, pays for the maintenance of the debtor. No moneys have been paid by the plaintiffs.

ANOTHER DEFICIT.

Mr. Semlin asked the Minister of Finance what was the total revenue and expenditure from 1st of July to 31st December, 1886? Also, what was the amount of revenue brought to account at the treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year 1886-87, on account of land sales?

Hon. J. Robson—Revenue, $221,729.31; expenditure, $339,577.87; land sales, $31,871.25.

FALSE CREEK BRIDGE.

Mr. Orr asked the Provincial Secretary what action has the government taken relative to a resolution passed by this House on the 26th February, 1886, respecting the railway bridge across False Creek, in the district of New Westminster?

Hon J. Robson—It was forwarded in the usual way.

EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. Higgins asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—"Is he aware that there is stored in a frame building, within a few hundred feet of the government buildings, a large quantity of powder; and that the existence of said explosive in its present exposed condition is a menace to government as well as private property."

Hon. Mr. Beaven drew attention to rule 38. The question was out of order on the ground that it contained a statement of facts.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the point of order was well taken and that the question was out of order.

GOLD PROSPECTING.

Mr. Mason asked the leader of the government: What steps have been taken to carry into effect the following resolution of the former Legislative Assembly, passed on the 3rd April, 1885, viz: "Resolved, that this committee respectfully recommend that the Lieutenant Governor in Council do offer a reward of not less than $5000 for the discovery of a new gold field, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem expedient."

Attorney General—None; the government deemed it better to have the further consideration of the House on the subject.

INDIAN RESERVE.

Mr. Beaven asked the Attorney General: "Has section 119, Esquimalt district (Songhees Indian reserve), Victoria harbor, been dealt with in any way by the present government? If so, in what manner?"

Attorney General—It has not.

ABOLITION OF PREFERENCES.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the "Abolition of Preferences Act."

Mr. Grant said Mr. Bole, who was not present, had several amendments to move to the bill and suggested a postponement.

T. Davie advocated the consolidation of the act with others of a like character.

Mr. Beaven thought the Attorney General's motion should pass, and the bill be then postponed until Mr. Bole was present.

The motion was carried.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The following Railway Committee was named: Messrs. T. Davie, Martin, Prior, Allen, Croft, Mason, Higgins, Vernon, Ladner, Semlin, McLeese, Stenhouse, Thompson, Cowan and John.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Higgins said his motion having been ruled out of order, he had no other course than to bring it up as a question of privilege. He was credibly informed that there was 2000 or 3000 pounds of powder stored on government grounds in a frame building, and he thought it should received the prompt attention of the government.

The Attorney General said there was a considerable quantity of explosives in the drill shed, in the shape of cartridges, etc., because the magazine was too full.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Another Deficit.

The public accounts for the past year ending 31st of last December, an abstract statement of which is herewith published reveal a startling state of affairs. In the summary of expenditure and receipts the former exceeds the latter by $136,212.67. The balance sheet for the same period is also published. In the assets is embraced the sum of $1,128.62 alleged to be due from Washington Territory, and perfectly valueless for it can never be recovered. The sum of $511.52 is also claimed to be due by late collectors. These sums have been appearing from year to year as available assets, but practically they are worthless. The balance sheet also shows that the overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia on the 31st of last December was $303,728.08. We recommend our readers to peruse the following for themselves:

EXPENDITURE.

Summary of expenditure for the half-year ended 31st December, 1886:

SERVICE.	EXPEN'TURE
Public debt	$ 26,154 [illegible]
Civil government [salaries]	29,350 [illegible]
Administration of justice [salaries]	22,028 [illegible]
Legislation	4,919 86
Public institutions [maintenance]	[illegible]
Hospitals and charities	7,[illegible] 73
Administration of justice [other than salaries]	25,035 06
Education	43,840 21
Transport	2,0[illegible] 88
Rent	74 25
Revenue services	2,045 41
Public Works:	
Works and buildings	10,701 41
Government House, Victoria	1,204 [illegible]
Roads, streets, bridges and wharves	128,134 [illegible]
Surveys	1,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	17,[illegible] 44
Total	$358,042 01

REVENUE FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31st DEC. 1886:

Return of revenue collected and brought to account at the Treasury, from 1st July to 31st December, 1886:

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Dominion of Canada—	
Half-yearly payment of interest	$ 14,[illegible] 58
Do. Subsidy	17,500 00
Do. Grant per capita	24,000 00
Do. for Lands conveyed	30,000 00
Land Sales	31,871 25
" Revenue	4,014 05
Rents [exclusive of Land]	[illegible]
" [Timber Leases]	5,[illegible] 00
" [Ferries]	20 00
Free Miners' Certificates	7,465 00
Mining Receipts, General	[illegible] 25
Licenses	13,[illegible] 00
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees	2,[illegible] 60
Assay Fees	179 50
Sale of Government Property	164 20
Reimbursements in aid	[illegible] 00
Miscellaneous Receipts	419 40
Marriage Licenses	665 00
Arrears, Real Estate Tax [1 per cent.] 1885-86	46 76
Real Property Tax	1,735 91
Personal Property Tax	[illegible] 95
Income Tax	[illegible]
Wild Land Tax	[illegible]
Tax Sale Deeds	10 00
Revenue Service [Refunds]	22 50
Printing Office Receipts	822 43
Supreme Court Probate Fees	474 29
Registry Fees	5,0[illegible] 90
Interest	19 31
Survey Fees	79 00
Road Tax [arrears]	9 62
Real Estate Tax Redemption	9 06
Interest on Investment of Sinking Fund	99 95
Law Stamps	1,897 84
Provincial Revenue Tax	30,069 00
Asylum for Insane	50 00
	$221,829 34
Shortage of receipts over expenditure for six months	$136,212 67

BALANCE SHEET

Of the Province of British Columbia, as per Treasury accounts, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1886:

Dr. ASSETS.		
Dominion government, Sec. 2, Terms of Union		$ 182,021 40
Sinking fund loan, 1877, (invested in London)		154,[illegible] 24
Sinking fund loan, 1884, deposited in Bank of British Columbia		5,740 73
British Columbia Loan Trustees, balance in their hands		7,374 72
Cache Creek boarding school		1,9[illegible] 15
Dominion government		44 78
The government of the Territory of Washington		1,128 62
Bank of British Columbia, special deposit by Ainsworth & Co., as guarantee for Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Transportation Co.		20,000 00
H. B. Roycraft, Superintendent of Police, advance account		500 00
Provincial Secretary, advance acc't.		1,0[illegible] 61
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, advance account		500 00
S. D. Pope, Superintendent of Education, advance account		58 25
BALANCE DUE BY AGENTS AND COLLECTORS, VIZ.:		
G. Warwick, sub.-Acct., New Westminster	$1,[illegible] 18	
A. W. Vowell, sub-accountant, Kootenay	4,118 37	
John Bowron, sub-accountant, Cariboo	[illegible] 52	
F. Hussey, sub-accountant, Lytton	103 16	
Wm. Dodd, sub-accountant, Kamloops	[illegible] 08	
G. C. Tunstall, sub-acc'tnt, Similkameen	250 00	
F. Soues, sub-accountant, Clinton	11 61	
M. Bray, sub-acct., Nanaimo	15 49	
J. L. Crimp, do Cassiar	107 27	
W. Dewdney, do Okanagan	627 22	
H. Nicholson, Collector, Osoyoos	302 21	
C. A. Vernon, late Collector Okanagan	300 79	
John Glassey, late Collector Spencer's Bridge	302 24	
		8,[illegible] 24
Cash balance on hand at Treasury		1,0[illegible] 53
Province of British Columbia, being liabilities over assets		815,[illegible] 07
		$1,[illegible]

Cr. LIABILITIES.		
British Columbia loan (Act 1871) bearing [illegible] per cent. interest payable at Victoria		$ [illegible],000 00
British Columbia loan (Act 1877) bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in London		7[illegible],[illegible] 00
Bank of British Columbia, account current		303,728 06
Deposits (intestate estates, etc.)		[illegible]
Island Railway lands (47 Vic., chap. 14)		[illegible] 21
Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Transportation Co.		25,000 00
BALANCE DUE TO AGENTS AND COLLECTORS, VIZ.:		
John Clapperton	$455 22	
H. Fry	4 91	
A. Graham	219 00	
J. Peers	1 62	
		680 85
		$1,[illegible]

J. McB. SMITH, Auditor.

ALFRED FLETT, Deputy Treasurer.

A Liberal Grant.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Senate has passed, without debate, twin bills appropriating $21,000,000 for modern ordnance and coast fortification.

Rejected by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The documents prepared by Senator Ingalls and offered in the shape of a resolution regarding the rejection by Mathews, colored, to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia was to-day adopted by the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 18, (a strict party vote) and will be sent to the President with the Senate's rejection.

THE SALMON CANNING.

Views of an Experienced California Salmon Canner.

How Existing Wrongs Should and May be Righted.

A correspondent signing himself "Chinook" thus writes to the *Grocer and Country Merchant* on salmon canning: Perhaps the views and observations of one who has been actively engaged in the salmon canning business, since its beginning on this coast, and also a close student of the habits of salmon, may not prove uninteresting to your readers. I have been seeking information regarding the noble fish from every stream on the coast, from Alaska to the Sacramento river. I shall, as briefly as possible, treat of the main questions; first of which is,

A COMPARISON OF QUALITY.

In order to show this, I will as a foundation, state that the different runs of salmon on this coast begin spawning in September of each year, and continue so doing until the following January. Those coming in early spring months spawning first and each following run in regular order. This rule has no exception on rivers that have a spring run, and in rivers only that have a summer or fall run, where the mouths of the streams are blocked up so as to prevent passage at regular seasons, in which case the salmon lie at the mouth of the stream until rains open them up and give fish a chance to ascend to the spawning grounds. Often during the natural spawning time, when shut out by low water from their usual places of spawning, the fish will in their efforts to reach the place, throw themselves on the sea beach and try to wriggle across overland. The same rule holds good in Alaska. Another effect which a small quantity of fresh water produces on salmon, is that it reduces the amount and quality of feed; one of the principal kinds of which is similar in richness to the oyster, although of a lower order of fish life, and which thrives only at the mouth of rivers that send a good volume of fresh water to the sea. This is the reason why rivers like the Columbia, Sacramento and Rogue, pouring their large volume of fresh water directly into the Pacific ocean, produces the earliest, finest and fattest salmon. It is well understood by most persons interested in the salmon business, that as salmon approach the spawning season they depreciate very rapidly in fatness and flavor, and in order to know whether the salmon from stream are wholesome or otherwise, it is necessary to know in what month they are packed, and also in what month the salmon of that stream deposit their spawn. A great deal has been said about

ALASKA SALMON,

outside rivers, etc., and many comparisons made. The fact is the salmon from the stream, are fit for food if packed within two months prior to the spawning time, and in every stream from the Sacramento to the frozen North, large enough for a fish to get in, there are salmon, which if packed in season, are wholesome food, and for quality depend upon the size of the stream, or the volume of fresh water, and the months in which they are taken. All salmon taken from rivers which have no spring run, if taken in the proper season, are wholesome food, but are devoid of fat, and for flavor will compare with spring salmon "as the flesh of a poor Spanish steer with a fat stall-fed ox." I have now in my ripened pond more than 100 salmon which, when placed therein, were as plump as were ever seen. Now that they are about ready to spawn, nearly all have the long teeth and hooked nose; but when spawned and returned to the brackish water will become as plump as ever. The danger to

THE HONEST PACKER

as well as the consumer, is that unprincipled and greedy packers will continue canning long after the season should be closed, and when their own stomachs revolt at the spectacle presented when salmon are dragged from the spawning bed and served up for human food. No condemnation is strong enough to visit upon the party who would serve up to mankind such disgusting stuff. Let the States of Oregon and California appoint inspectors for the Columbia and Sacramento rivers, and for principal depots where salmon are received for transhipment, whose duty it shall be to require the party party packing the same to make affidavit as to the month the fish were packed; whereupon it should be the duty of the Inspector to stamp with a heated brand the date indelibly on each case. Something of this kind should be done, or a lasting odium will attach itself to the salmon business in its ultimate ruin. A fact not generally known is, that streams having no spring run have few, if any, true salmon—*salmo quinat*, or Chinook salmon—but are supplied with a run called "silver" salmon, which are devoid of fat, if taken at any time in their season.

THE FRASER RIVER

is the only noteworthy exception, that stream having a summer run called locally, "sock-eyes," that are fairly rich in oil. The bulk of the goods packed outside of the rivers mentioned are of the silver salmon variety. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the people to interest themselves in the matter, and by wise legislation endeavor to protect and foster this industry.

Another question which demands attention, and one which you have considered very properly, is the putting forth of

FICTITIOUS BRANDS,

which open wide the avenue for fraud. It should be made compulsory for packers to issue goods under their own name, and if poor goods are packed, let them be marked No. 2. The practice, also, of some parties in San Francisco of branding all salt salmon as Columbia river spring salmon, is to be condemned. The only protection the consumer now has is in buying from established packers who have a reputation for honest dealing, and taking nothing but choice brands of early packed fish. There are only three rivers on the coast that have a spring run of salmon—beside the Fraser river, which is fairly good—so that there are but a small number to choose from.

There is almost an absolute certainty that there will be no war in Europe this year.

The sculling match between Beheer and Perkins for £400 and the challenge cup, was won by the latter on Monday on the Tyne.

It is stated that Britain has adopted the Lee American rifle for army purposes.

Mr. Parnell will go abroad after the debate on the address.

The Parnellites will oppose in parliament all projects relative to the liquor traffic in Ireland.

The *Le Paris* expresses thankfulness that France is under a republican government, as a king could never brook the German insults given the French.

Subterranean explosions much to the alarm of the inhabitants of that section are taken place in the Russian oil fields. A volcano recently broke out sending a column of fire 270 feet into the air. The mud ejected covers the surrounding country for miles to a depth of several feet.

Why Freeze to Death When You Can Buy

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS,

Capes, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c.,

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A New Line of the Latest Style HARD HATS, just received, in Black and Brown.

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A PERMANENT Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"Good Backing.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

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Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying not less weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heilman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the cuisine.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, blood and Skin Diseases, syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous.

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

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And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

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Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.

American plan. In the most desirable location in the city. Terms moderate.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing land lying near Warwick [illegible] obtained from me by one [illegible], as the said land was obtained by false pretences.

ROBERT HOUGHTON.

Warwick, Jan'y 8, 1887.

H. C. HALPENNY,

TAXIDERMIST.

Birds Mounted, Birds and Animals Stuffed and mounted and at reasonable rates, [illegible] street, near Quadra, Victoria.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1886.

A DIVIDED CAMP.

For some time it has been known that a split had taken place amongst the manufacturers of Ontario regarding the National Policy and the drafts continually being made upon them as an association to supply the sinews of war wherewith to keep its wet nurses in power. A large number of the most influential members of the association withdrew from its ranks, because they could not conscientiously endorse the general policy of the government in legislating for monopolies, the boodlers and other privileged knockers at the door of parliament. Those of decided Conservative proclivities left in the association decided that as the term association was looked upon with abhorrence by the majority of the electors of Canada the word "League" would be substituted therefore. Since the dissolution of parliament the controlling spirits, the manipulators, have been incessant in their efforts to build up their cause, which they realize full well is beginning to crumble to decay. Meeting upon meeting has been held, as well as conferences with the premier and members of his cabinet in Toronto and elsewhere. The fact that the "wee bookie" has been passed around, each was asked to respond loyally to the appeals of the leaders of the party, to "come down handsomely." But the appeals it is said were made in vain, for where in former days hundreds and thousands were given, in the present contest the subscriptions were down to a couple of figures. All of which is very discouraging to the party machine managers. Elections, like any other business must be supplied with funds to win them successfully, and while the collectors and the boodlers are subscribing generously, the manufacturers are holding back, for what purpose none can devise. Manufacturers supporting the National Policy, and some of the less scrupulous among them will undoubtedly endeavor to intimidate their workmen, as they did in 1882, by telling them, on the eve of the election, that the return of a majority of Mr. Blake's supporters would cause the factories to be closed or at least cause a reduction of wages. There are two ways of arriving at the conclusion that bosses who talk that way are not telling the truth. In the first place, other manufacturers, with just as much intelligence and business experience, and with just as large interests at stake, not only look without fear to the deposition of Sir John Macdonald and the elevation of Hon. Edward Blake to the Premiership, but they are actually working as hard as they can to bring about the change.

In no place is that state of feeling so apparent as it is the city of Hamilton, for there the manufacturers are divided to a greater degree than in any other city we know of. Amongst Mr. Blake's most enthusiastic supporters are to be found such extensive manufacturers and employees of labor as the Messrs. Copp Bros., Dennis Moore, Mr. Laidlaw, and J. M. Williams, all foundry and machine shop owners. In other lines a similar condition is to be met with, for in the manufacturers of furniture, of boots and shoes, of cottons, of glass, of steam engines, etc., good, staunch supporters of Mr. Blake and economical, honest government are to be found. Would those men vote to close their own factories and to ruin their own business? We trow not.

Sir John Macdonald, "artful dodger" that he is, has taken alarm at the utterances of Mr. Blake on the National Policy and its relation to our debt, and the assurance given by him that for some time to come, should he attain to power, a reduction could not possibly be made. These assurances will unquestionably catch a number of the falling manufacturers and others, who have faith in a protective tariff. The Conservative wire-pullers have also taken alarm; the contagion has caught them, and the Manufacturers' League is to be asked to trot out the National Policy as the "stalking horse," which they hope will carry them again to victory. But the horse that pulled them through so well in 1867-82 will baulk this time—for its efforts will be in vain.

THE CANADIAN SENATE.

Conservatives as well as Liberals are now falling into line on the Senate reform question. Mr. Blake, in several of his masterly speeches, has discussed the question with his usual ability and wonted earnestness. On a recent occasion in referring to the bill which passed its second reading in the House of Commons at the instance of the Hon. David Mills, in 1875, he admits that since that time his views have changed on one important point. Mr. Blake is just as much now as he was then in favor of a reorganized Senate, but instead of having the provincial contingents in the Senate elected by the Provincial Legislatures, as that bill proposed, he would have it now elected directly by the popular vote. Mr. Blake's position is more democratic now than it was then, and is very much sounder. It is a characteristic of every true Liberal that he is willing to trust the people. Whatever they declare for the time being, he is willing to submit to, trusting that sober second thought will set the people right if they have gone wrong. Applying this remark to the case of the Senate, Mr. Blake is willing to allow the two Houses of Parliament to be elected by the same electorate, and to trust to the good sense of both Houses, subject to an appeal to the people, to keep them out of deadlocks. This is no question of merely speculative politics. It is an intensely practical question. At present something like four-fifths of the whole Senate is made up of persons appointed by Sir John Macdonald. They are the creatures of his will and they exist officially for no other purpose than to do his bidding. Whatever he asks them to rush through is rushed through. Whatever he asks them to obstruct is obstructed. If a Liberal government were coming into power it would be impossible for it to secure needed reforms if this body of appointed legislators choose to oppose them. Every bill must be read three times in each House before becoming law, and every appropriation, though the proposal for it must originate in the Commons, is subjected to the approval of the Senate. We need not dwell on the utter absurdity in this democratic age, of such an anomaly as a nominated Senate in a democratic country. In its constitution the Dominion Senate is infinitely worse from a democratic point of view than the House of Lords in Great Britain. The House of Lords can be coerced by the appointment of new peers, but even this measure of relief for the country is denied to the administration of the day in Canada. If the two Houses get into a deadlock it is impossible now to get them out by any means except compromise, and what compromise could be expected from such a Senate with a government led by the Hon. Mr. Blake?

RACE AND REVENGE CRY.

The present is not the only occasion on which the race and revenge cry has been raised in Canada. There are many in this city and province whose recollection of political affairs extends back as far as 1854-5, when the McNab-Macdonald administration was in power, and found themselves defeated on a public question of some importance arising out of what was known as the "Corrigan Murder." On the 17th October, 1855, a Protestant named Robert Corrigan had been murdered by a crowd of ruffians assembled at a cattle fair in the parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbiniere, Lower Canada. In the following February Richard Kelly and six other Irish Roman Catholics were placed on trial for the murder. The trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, Que. The jury was entirely composed of Roman Catholics, and Judge Duval, who presided, was of the same faith. The trial lasted several days, and a mass of evidence was taken. There could not well have been a clearer case, and there surely could have been no doubt, by anyone who heard the evidence, as to the guilt of the prisoners. The murder was attended by circumstances of the most revolting brutality, and one cannot read the report of the trial, even at this distance of time, without horror and disgust. Yet in defiance of the plainest evidence, the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' and the prisoners were acquitted. Such a miscarriage of justice might well cause a sensation. Throughout Western Canada the outcry was loud and deep. It was said there was no law for Protestants of the Lower Province, and that their lives were at the mercy of their Roman Catholic fellow subjects. The press, headed by the *Globe*, took the matter up with tremendous fervor, clamouring for the formation of a new party to guard the interests of Protestants and to oppose Romish domination. The excitement penetrated to all classes of society, and the public mind had not been so stirred since the debates of the Rebellion Losses Bill. On the night of Friday, 7th March, Mr. John Hillyard Cameron then Grand Master of the Orange Association, brought the matter before the Assembly by moving an address to the Governor for the production of a copy of Judge Duval's charge, which, as Mr. Cameron alleged, contained statements which could hardly have been made by any man who had anything like a fair acquaintance with the manner in which the criminal laws ought to be administered.' Such a very positive expression as that, emanating from a gentleman who was perhaps the ablest criminal lawyer ever known to the Canadian Bar, produced a decided effect upon the House. The Ministry found themselves on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. The Lower Canadian members, to whom they looked for support were opposed to any reflection on Judge Duval's wisdom and integrity. The Upper Canadians, Conservatives as well as Reformers, were almost to a man in favor of Mr. Cameron's motion. The Ministry, after deliberation, refused to sanction the proceeding, and took the ground that to order the production of Judge Duval's charge would be to infringe on the independence of the judiciary. The motion came up on the night of the tenth—three days after its first introduction—and after being fully debated on both sides, was carried against the Ministry by a vote of 48 to 44. All the Upper Canadian Ministerialists voted for the motion except Dr. Clark, North Wellington, and Mr. James Ross, Northumberland. This was an unmistakable defeat. Attorney-General Drummond hurriedly moved an adjournment of the House."

Right Hon. Sir Michael Morris, Bart., who has just been appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is the eldest son of the late Martin Morris, of Spiddle, county Galway, and was born in 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, and was First Senior Moderator and gold medalist. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1863. Sir Michael, who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on independent principles, in 1865; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (1866), and as Attorney General (1866), in Lord Derby's government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the bench as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1867. He became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1876, and was made a Baronet in 1885.

Lucy Stanley, of Evansville, Ind., has become Queen of the Gypsies in this country. She is only 19 years of age.

PRINCIPLES BEFORE PARTY.

The Winnipeg *Sun* has ever fought most valiantly for the best interests of that city, the province of Manitoba and the Northwest, in preference to party. In a recent issue reference is made by it to the position thus taken: "In the columns of this paper we have constantly urged upon both political parties in this province the necessity of placing provincial concerns above mere party interests. We have sought to teach the doctrine that however we may differ in minor matters or general policy, on purely provincial questions we should be as one man. The adoption of such a policy should be dictated by the very first principles of self-preservation, but it took a long time and several severe lessons to thoroughly inculcate it. The Liberals, of course, early adopted the provincial rights platform, because they had at the time nothing to lose and everything to gain by so doing. The Conservatives being in office, and their own political friends being the offenders, did not readily follow suit, and in fact, allowed a few extreme partizans to place them in an entirely false position. For a long time Sir John Macdonald was able to say, with a considerable show of truth, when monopoly was attacked that the people of Manitoba seemed rather to like it. He can no longer seek refuge in any such pretext. A healthy public opinion has been created in the province, that insists upon principles being put before party, and that demands certain pledges of candidates, no go by. This a condition of affairs for which we have long contended, that men should be sent to Ottawa who are Manitobans before every other consideration." The foregoing applies with much greater force to this city and province than ever it did to the Northwest. It is not long since the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, asserted that the government was doing too much for Manitoba. That the people and settlers of that province were in fact being "spoon fed," and that they should be contented. A glance through the public accounts will at once convince the most skeptical of the correctness of the hon. gentleman's assertion, for in the matter of expenditure as compared with revenue Manitoba's wants have been most prodigally dealt with. Towards British Columbia a policy reverse of that adopted for Manitoba has prevailed for years. It is simply thus: That for every dollar the province contributes to the treasury of the Dominion, for our actual wants and requirements, in return we get but a few cents. There can be no disputing this fact; the Auditor General's accounts published to the world says so. How long, then, are we going to continue to be the heavy burdened tax-payers that the blue books—incontrovertible authorities—show we are for the benefit of the opulent monopolists and boodlers of the east? Such, however, is the result of party politics, and outlaying provinces adhering too rigidly to the gods of their isms. So long as Sir John Macdonald knew that the contingent from this province was safe and sure to vote for him once when right and twice when in the wrong, it gave him the impression that our representatives were powerless, and help ourselves we could not. Notwithstanding the ill treatment accorded us, there are still to be found in our midst enthusiastic individuals so blind to the interests and prosperity of Victoria that an effort is to be made to perpetuate a condition of affairs that is certain to bring disaster and ruin upon our city. The Times has raised its warning voice, and pointed out breakers that are ahead which should be avoided. This can readily be accomplished. That which the government has already achieved for inferior river and lake ports in the east, where support was to be gained, it surely should follow out to a seaport city of Victoria's importance—the fourth in the Dominion for revenue purposes. The battle we are fighting single-handed. It is not one of ours alone; it is that of every property owner and taxpayer in the city. The men into whose custody was committed the trust of watching our position in the great council of the nation over four years ago are again before the electors for a renewal of their confidence. As yet they have not given an account of their stewardship to their constituents. It is to be hoped they will do so at an early date. Meantime their admirers may well be asked the question, what have they done for Victoria's interests during their term of office?

WIDOWS' RIGHT TO DOWER.

A very important change has recently taken place in the Ontario law relating to a widow's right to dower. On the 1st of last July the "Devolution of Estates Act," passed in the last session of the Legislature of that province, became law. The act is described as one that has made one of the most fundamental changes in the law of property that has obtained in modern times. In the words of Chancellor Boyd this week *in re* Riddon, "No greater change has been effected in the law by any recent legislation. When its far reaching consequences are properly apprehended, it may be found, that the absorption of realty by personalty tends to systematize jurisprudence in much the same way as the absorption of law by equity." That equity has absorbed the law may seem a peculiar fact to many, nevertheless it has done so to this extent that "in all matters," to quote the words of the Ontario Judicature Act, with very few exceptions, "in which there is any conflict between the rules of equity and the rules of common law, with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity shall prevail;" and now all courts have equitable jurisdiction. In the same way, by this Devolution of Estates Act, the distinction between real and personal property is abolished, for the purpose of administration, and the whole estate of a deceased person devolves upon the personal representatives and is distributed, as personal property is distributed, irrespective of kind. The extent of the influence of this change may be seen from the Chancellor's decision in the case above mentioned. He holds that if a widow resigns her dower and elects to take under the act, that she is entitled to the same share in the realty as she now is in the personality, and to the same extent, that is to say, she is not restricted to a mere life estate, but takes absolutely, out and out. So that, where, heretofore a widow would have been entitled to a life interest in one third of her intestate husband's real estate, she now takes an absolute interest to the same extent. The effect of the statute will be to greatly simplify the distribution of estates.

PROTECTION vs WAGES

Sound Advice to the Working Men of Canada.

The Only Protection that Can Avail the Workman.

Mr. Blake in his Toronto speech said: "I maintain that tariffs cannot permanently raise wages," and adduced in proof the condition of the laboring classes in England, without a tariff, as compared with that of the same classes in other densely populated parts of Europe, with whom alone comparison can justly be made, where high tariffs prevail. "I maintain," said he, "that it is beyond the possibility of dispute that the English operative has shorter hours, greater security for life, limb, and health, higher wages, cheaper supplies, and a condition, on the whole, greatly superior to that enjoyed by the operatives in any of the highly tariffed countries on the continent of Europe. Is it the tariff regulations that have made the difference? If so, then they work the wrong way, according to the devotees of tariffs."

The workingmen of Canada will do well to ponder this argument and see if there is any escape from its conclusion. That same conclusion is reached by a more theoretical line of argument, but one which is equally unanswerable, by a recent writer in the Chicago *Current*. This writer maintains with great force that protection has not raised the market price for labor in the United States and cannot do so, because that price is governed there, as it is governed in Canada, by the laws, not of protection, but of free trade. "In this country," says he—and the same statement undeniably holds good in Canada—"there is absolute free trade in labor, and if at any time the market value in this country rises above the price of labor in Europe, plus the expense of bringing that labor here, just so surely that labor comes." Thus it is clear that the only protection that can avail in the slightest degree to raise the price of labor is that represented by the cost of removal from a foreign country, and this protection the laborer has in any case, with or without a tariff—always provided it is not taken from him by a system of assisted immigration. The writer in the *Current* still farther strengthens his position, though strengthening is scarcely needed, by pointing out that as matter of fact wages do not fall when protection is removed:

"Two notable instances are at hand, quinine and matches. On these the protective duty has ceased. The wages of labor in these industries remain unchanged. The price of quinine and of matches has fallen, but wages remain the same. The price of those articles is to-day one-sixth of the amount that was demanded when they were protected."

But if labor gains nothing and can gain nothing by protection, does it lose nothing? If so, a high tariff will be to the laborer a matter of indifference, and he may well permit his employer to have the benefit of it. But it is not so. Far from it:

"Is not this difference in cost saved to labor as a profit? Each time a laborer buys as many matches for a dime as he formerly paid 60 cents for, does he not make a profit of 50 cents on his labor, just the same as if by laborious work he earned it anew? Has not protection kept him for years from reaping this benefit? Where, then, during all these years that matches and quinine have been protected has this enormous profit gone? There can be but one answer. It has gone into the pockets of the protected manufacturer."

The writer then proceeds to turn the tables most effectively upon those employers who exhort the laborer to stand firm on the side of protection, on the ground that he is benefited more than they. Suppose the cards reversed by a high tariff on all labor coming into the country while there is free trade in all manufactured products:

"Let us now imagine the employer under these circumstances. Now all that he has to sell is low, for all the world is competing against him. On the other hand, the labor he must buy is high, for protection is going now direct to labor, in order that the extra price labor receives may so increase the wealth of labor that it can, 'and will,' pay the employer more than market value for his goods. Would the employer implicitly trust labor so to do?"

Would he, indeed? And yet he would have just as good ground for expecting this result to follow as the laborer has for expecting a similar result from the increased wealth of the manufacturer. The intelligent workingmen of Canada will do well to look these arguments fairly in the face and draw their own conclusions as wise men.

"Discreet Silence."

Higgins' youthful successor has been caught napping. Having yesterday implied, in alluding to the exercise of a privilege by Mr. Grant, M.P.P., that one of the rules of the House was in abeyance, he has now refused to publish or answer the following letter from another innocent youth in quest of information on the subject:

To the Editor of The Colonist:

Sir,—Referring to a paragraph in your impression of to-day, which seems to cast a doubt on the old established right of a member of the Legislature to "require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate," I shall be obliged by your kindly informing myself and the public whether Rule 16 of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia is still in force. This rule is of some interest to the constituencies. It is quite conceivable that the hon. member for Cassiar may have been detained from his parliamentary duties, on the occasion referred to, by the exigencies of some of his own constituents. If so, his duty to the others left him apparently with no better alternative than the course be adopted. Junior Member.

Victoria, 3rd February, 1887.

[For the information of the youthful member and the youthful editor, we may mention that Rule 16 is still in force.—Editor Times.]

An Honest Indian.

The *Guardian* tells of an Indian who comes in his canoe regularly from the Coquitlam, on Saturday, to attend the Roman Catholic Church service, discovering three pieces of cloth under the bridge near the new ferry slip, on the 22nd January. The appearance of the property caused him to suspect it had been stolen, and he described the goods to the bishop and asked him what to do. His lordship said that property of that kind had been stolen from the penitentiary and advised the Indian to go there and report. He did so and took the goods to McDonough's store last Monday, where they were identified by the deputy warden. The Indian deserves a reward. The pieces of cloth restored by him are worth $40, and the poor fellow is in rags.

The proposed extradition treaty is likely to be rejected by the U. S. Senate, and it is said that a new one is being negotiated in London.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE

How the Veteran Liberal Leader Has Been Vindicated.

A Rascally Attempt to Keep Him out of Parliament.

It was but a fitting tribute to his personal integrity and popularity that the Hon. Edward Blake should have opened the Dominion election campaign for the Liberals by delivering his first speech in East York, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's constituency. It is well known that the Perthshire stone-mason Canadian Premier, is in somewhat enfeebled health, and not the robust, invulnerable, peerless campaigner that he was ten years ago. In opening the campaign his successor in the leadership and the coming Premier said: I am glad to be here to speak a word for him whose eloquent voice cannot be heard just at this time speaking amongst you for the cause which you and he hold dear. I am glad to speak for the man who has occupied the highest position in the councils of the country, and who today, though his voice be feeble, is ready to lend you the benefit of his wisdom, the benefit of his experience, the benefit of his counsel, the invaluable benefit of his name, his character and reputation as your representative in Parliament, if you honor him once again, as I do not doubt you will, with your confidence. You know that he receives, alas! too late for some things, at length a tardy recognition, while he yet lives, of his great and good qualities from those who have opposed him. You know that for many years while he led an Opposition, while he was a member of a Government, he was a target for unstinted abuse and vilification by the Tory leaders and the Tory press. There was nothing too mean, nothing too dishonest, nothing too degrading to impute to Mr. Mackenzie, and you know he has now the supreme satisfaction of seeing recorded in the speeches of his principal opponent and in the columns of that journal which was the vehicle in days gone by of much of this abuse, the statement that his reputation is untainted. Thank God Mr. Mackenzie's reputation never depended upon Tory leaders or Tory press. Nevertheless, it is a satisfaction to know that his bitter enemies, his vehement abusers in the past, have chosen publicly to acknowledge their own error and his honesty and innocence. We are here to consider his character, because in the evening of his life he is no longer able to lend that active assistance to his party which he lent unstintedly in days gone by. If there be a man of whom it can be said, so far as his life is worn out, that it has been worn out in devoted service to his country, that man is Alexander Mackenzie. And I confidently expect from those Conservatives who are not too entirely wedded to party spirit to recognize his exceptional position as well as from his own party a generous measure of support for such a man at such a time, seeking for the last time, in all human probability, the opportunity of rendering what further service God may permit him to render to the land he loves. (Loud and prolonged applause.) But he has his difficulties, and they are difficulties occasioned by the Tory party. His riding has been gerrymandered, and when that was found not to be enough they slapped the franchise upon him. So, as I said in Wingham the other day, besides being gerrymandered he has been Morganized as well. And now, in spite of all that, I believe that the balance of the sentiment of Gerrymandered and Morganized East York is in favor of the return of Alexander Mackenzie against any man, and most emphatically in favor of the return of Alexander Mackenzie against Alfred Boultbee.

Late Alaska Items.

During the past week we have had especially bright, clear days. The ground was hard and elegant to walk upon. People in the east are very likely sympathising with us who live away near the north pole (?) on account of our dreary winters. Well, a bright sky with scarcely a cloud to be seen floating in it, the thermometer steady at about 30, and a calm, quiet sea to look out upon on the 25th of December, is not such a terribly miserable scene.

A late arrival at Sitka is the phantom sloop Bugaboo, direct from Port Simpson, B. C., from which place she sailed with a cargo of bug juice, all of which was promptly "cached" before entering this port, yet her consignees are selling the commodity for cash on delivery—by midnight canoe. The two men who comprise her crew are doing the town in a manner as pompous as would the skipper of a cruiser who had but recently captured a prize and brought her into port.

As we are writing a heavy snow storm comes down upon us. In a short time the ground is white all around, and gives one the proper idea of winter. Of course it is not very cold—it seldom is at the first fall—but it just feels nice and seasonable.

As corroborative of our observations on the employment of white men on Douglas Island, we are informed that the Alaska Mill and Mining Company has engaged upwards of sixty white men from below, at $2 per day, with a deduction of 15 per cent. as a guarantee of their remaining in the employ during the period of their engagement.

Our enterprising townsman, Mr. N. Haley, has enclosed some land with a good, substantial picket fence, and on his return to Sitka we believe it is his intention to erect unto himself a mansion. The site is a very pleasant one, overlooking the bay, and adjoining his present residence. Mr. Haley has been an unflagging worker, and is a steadfast believer in the future prospects of Alaska's mineral wealth, and all praise is due to him for his zeal and courage in the endeavor to open up the country as it should be opened up.

The special term of court convened last week is still in recess and we understand will remain so until instructions are received as to the disposal of the San Diego, the American schooner seized by the revenue authorities, on the alleged infraction of the law, in taking seal and other fur bearing animals in Behring sea.

—The *Mail* after having repeated them for years now confesses that all the slanders that have been circulated against the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie are falsehoods. Ditto that about Mr. Blake and "speak now." Ditto that about Mr. Blake and the "Kansas slander." It is presumed that the Tory orators will now withdraw these from their slander programme when attacking Reformers.

The rate at which Canada is being stripped of her forests is anything but satisfactory. The published returns show that while in 1877 our whole exportation of timber products amounted to only 3,400,000 feet, in 1886 it was 100,000,000 feet. The demand for our timber arises from other nations having exhausted their timber supply without providing for a new growth. At the present rate it cannot be long before our forests are stripped off the face of the country.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A STORM IN THE CHANNEL.

London, Feb. 3.—A terrific gale prevails on St. George's Channel and the River Tyne. The steamers are detained.

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKADED.

Port Said, Feb. 3.—Suez Canal is blockaded by the grounding of a steamer belonging to the Austrian Lloyds.

A $75,000,000 LOAN.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—There was a report on the Boerse that the German government will contract for a loan of $75,000,000 for military purposes.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Bucharest, Feb. 3.—The Chamber voted a credit of $1,000,000 to enable the government to complete its military preparations.

BELGIAN MILITARY DEMAND.

Brussels, Feb. 3.—The Belgian government expected to demand of the Chambers an appropriation of 80,000,000 francs for military purposes, one-fourth of it for the purchase of rifles.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A gloomy feeling prevails on the stock exchange. At the close of business prices were the worst of the day. French, Italian, Russian and Hungarian securities were down 2 to 3¼ per cent. Consols in the afternoon sold heavily. Prices relapsed from the opening 1 11-16 for money; ⅛ for account. The average fall in English railway securities was 2½ per cent; American, 1 to 2.

PUBLISHING SCANDALS.

London, Feb. 3.—Matthews, Home Secretary, stated in reply to interrogatories in the House of Commons this evening, that the government was unable to interfere with the newspapers to prevent them publishing the details of divorce proceedings unless special power be conferred on the government by legislation. The presiding Judge of the divorce court, Matthews added, hopes to be able to deal with the subject by a rule of the Court, checking the publication of the more offensive details of testimony without impairing the publication of the proper reports.

A BAD DEFEAT.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The *Republic Française* to-day published a dispatch from Suez, which states that in the battles between the Abyssinians and Italians near Massowah, on January 28th, the Abyssinians captured all the guns possessed by the Italians. It also says that of the 480 Italians engaged in the fight not more than 50 escaped. The dispatch adds that the Italians evacuated all the advanced positions. The Abyssinians had already attacked and carried the first line of the Italian entrenchment around Massowah. The latter success was achieved by the Abyssinians after the destruction of the Italian forces. The last intelligence is doubtful whether the Italians will be able to hold Massowah until the arrival of reinforcements or not.

A WAR CREDIT FOR ITALY.

Rome, Feb. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies discussed the bill submitted by the Government for a credit of 5,000,000 francs for the sending of reinforcements to the Italian garrison at Massowah. Deputies Mersa and Costa, members of the Extreme Left, opposed the policy of the Government and urged the recall of the Italian troops from the Soudan. Signor Spavento, a member of the Right, moved to vote the credit without delay and to enquire into the conduct of the Ministers afterwards. The general discussion then closed. An excited debate on clauses of the bill followed, the extremists demanding that the Ministry resign. The House then adjourned. The Ministry is confident that the credit will be voted by a large majority.

The New York Herald's Bluster.

New York, Feb. 1.—The *Herald* says editorially: "The report from Ottawa that the British government is going to send some warships next spring to defend the Canadian fisheries from Americans naturally stirs hasty people on this side of the line to a yell of defiance. We do not doubt that the tail of the unfortunate British lion will get some hard twists in the next few days; but it is all nonsense. What are British men-of-war going to do with our fishermen that Canadian cruisers did not do last year? Poor England has enough on her hands without going to war with the United States. The celebrated European situation is not such as to encourage any nation over there to walk into needless and extra hostilities on this side of the Atlantic for a year or two. The Macdonald government in Canada is playing a game of bluff with the United States, but the Canadian people will force Sir John to 'climb down' whenever congress adopts an adequate policy of self-defense."

MR. PRIVY HIGGINS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—One of your correspondents yesterday gave Mr. Privy Higgins a prod for bringing the Legislative water closet before the House. It must be admitted, however, that the way he handled it convinced everybody that the honorable member, as nightman of the *Colonist* for many years, had acquired an experience which enabled him to talk water closet better than all the rest of the legislators put together. The confident manner in which Mr. Privy Higgins in his remarks appealed to his colleague, Mr. Speaker, for an approving nod made it appear to the spectators as if the Legislative water closet had been the one absorbing matter upon which they had won the support of the people of Esquimalt, and as if the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, the Esquimalt dry dock, the Imperial naval station and the projected fortifications, were to them of no importance compared to the condition of the out houses of the Legislative Assembly. To any disinterested and impartial observer it appears as if Mr. Privy Higgins had got his municipal and legislative functions badly mixed. As one of the Esquimalt members he should concentrate his energies on the wants of his district and the requirements of the province; and as a councillor, or as he evidently aspires to be considered, as Privy Councillor, he might do good service by impressing upon the mayor and council the necessity of enforcing within the city limits the observance of sanitary laws. Will Mr. Privy Higgins rise and explain his gross negligence in allowing the municipal bylaw relating to earth closets to remain a dead letter? Although the mayor and council seem to be unconscious of the fact every medical man knows that the prevalence of typhoid in Victoria is largely attributable to the absence of cleanly and disinfecting municipal provisions regulating cesspools. A Bystander.

Victoria, Feb. 4, 1887.

"Sundry" Perquisites.

In the public accounts, page 112, is the following entry: "*Colonist*, advertising sundry notices, $4,300.60." When so much was paid for small sundries, it would be interesting to know how much was paid for other work. Mr. Higgins should move for a return, giving the amounts, in detail, paid to the *Colonist* since confederation. He should not confine his sole attention to the Government house.

A consistory will be held at Rome on March 7th, when a number of cardinal's hats will be conferred.

General Sheridan is said to have a fear that he will be the next of the war heroes to die.

THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

The Canadian Pacific and Its Trans-American Competitors.

Possible Development of Canada's Trade with the East.

United States journals have for some time past kept a close watch upon the growing importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a competitor for the trade of the east. The rapidity with which the construction of the northern route was completed and the alacrity with which all channels of trade are being availed of, have naturally aroused some little apprehension for the future. Recent events have tended to intensify that feeling. The announcement, for instance, that a new line of steamers is to be put on between the Pacific Coast of Canada and China and Japan, has caused quite a stir among dealers in the eastern trade of the United States. Those in the tea trade especially see in the new Canadian Pacific service a competitor of no mean order. Speaking of this and other possible developments of Canadian trade with the east, Rand, McNally & Co.'s *Banker's Monthly* recently says: During the past season, in order to attract business, the Canada Pacific road has been handling cargoes of tea on the basis of 1¼ cents a pound from Japan to New York.

THIS CUT IN RATES,

of course, threw the Central and Northern Pacific Roads clear into the shade, and, as a natural consequence, five cargoes of tea, valued at $2,000,000, have already been landed at Port Moody, and conveyed east via the Canadian Pacific. The tea trade of this country with China and Japan is no inconsiderable item of our foreign commerce. Last year we imported from Japan 32,156,000 pounds, from China, 35,950,000 lbs.; from Hong-Kong, 113,000 pounds; in all 68,000,000 pounds, valued at more than 19,000,000 dollars. The bulk of this was entered at New York, a little at San Francisco, and at Portland. Hitherto New York has been the great importing centre; but Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, under the new arrangement, would soon be likely to take it from her hands.

In the matter of distance, if in nothing else, the new steamship line would have an advantage over all competitors. A writer in the *Boston Herald* says:—"It is 4,334 miles from Puget Sound to Yokohama, and 4,880 from San Francisco to Yokohama. The present time of the Pacific mail steamers is about nine knots per hour, or twenty-two days between the two ports. The same rate of speed will give a gain of two days in favor of

THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

The steamers from San Francisco are run with coal mined at Puget Sound, or that brought from England as ballast by the grain ships. Last year 170,000 tons of foreign coal were received at San Francisco. On the contrary, the steamers putting out for Yokohama from this port will fill their bunkers from the mines all along this great waterway—an important item in the matter of cost. With a line of steamers, tea will be put down in Chicago, by fast freight, in twenty-six days from Yokohama; in New York and Boston in thirty days." More than this, such a coal northern route could easily take the place of the present tropical line running between London and Hongkong. The tea trade of England is much greater than that of this country. The United States, with nearly 60,000,000 people, needs only 68,000,000 lbs., while England, with several millions less, imported, in 1880, 218,000,000 lbs. A portion of this was re-exported to other countries. The advertised time for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company is forty-six days between London and Hongkong, via Gibraltar and Suez. The run to Shanghai is three days more, forty-nine days, and to Yokohama fifty-two days. The steamers must take coal at Aden or Ceylon.

SO MUCH COAL SPACE

is needed that the space for cargo is seriously diminished. The coal must all be carried to the coaling points from the mines of England or Australia. But the route between China and England via this great northern gateway, will give only twenty days from Yokohama to Port Moody, eight days of fast freight between Port Moody and Montreal, including trans-shipment, and nine days between Montreal and Liverpool, or thirty-seven between Yokohama and Liverpool. Still further, as the same writer suggests this new line could be made as serviceable for export trade as for import. Before the war, cotton cloths manufactured in the looms of Lowell took the lead in China. When the Alabama swept the American flag from the seas, she swept American cotton out of China, and that lost trade never has been regained. We sent out last year 74,000 yards of colored and 51,000,000 yards of uncolored cottons to that country, valued at $3,400,000. The balance of $10,000,000 for tea against us was paid mostly in cash.

WHAT ENGLAND DOES.

England, on the other hand, buys our cotton, transports it across the Atlantic, makes it into cloth, and with that supplies the wants of China. The latest statistics on the subject credit England with selling to China direct 213,000,000 yards, to Hong Kong 137,000,000 yards of coloured goods, valued at $21,000,000. We sent to Japan last year 80,000,000 yards. She sent almost nothing. The island of Java took from the looms of England last year more than 100,000,000 yards of cottons; the Philippines purchased nearly 100,000,000 more—all from cotton grown on American soil; but not a single yard sold in these islands was manufactured in American looms.

A REVOLUTION.

It seems quite probable, therefore, in view of all the facts in the case, that, should this new enterprise be inaugurated, it might make quite a revolution in the future of our foreign trade. The Northern Pacific road would hardly be able to put on a competing line of steamers, having no mail patronage to offset this much helped railroad of the Dominion. The Canadian Pacific is certainly making a vigorous push for business. Agents have been established at all the principal points along the coast, and its San Francisco steamer brings weekly quite a quantity of freight, principally, thus far, canned goods, barrelled salmon, etc., for American cities east. The American roads, spurred by the competition, have already made heavy reductions in east-bound freight rates. This new northern competition, it is evident, is not to be sneered at, and the various American roads from the Pacific coast will do well to look after their laurels.

Appointments.

Prior to the decision of the Cabinet to dissolve the House of Commons the following appointments were made by order in council and will appear in the Gazette in due course: Mr. J. P. Woods, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of Perth, Ontario, vice Home Lizars, deceased; and also local Judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario. F. Donald, of Carleton Place, has been appointed outport collector of Her Majesty's Customs. The appointment of Mr. Wm. Himsworth as Chief Clerk of the Department of Inland Revenue is antedated the 1st of July, 1886, as Chief Clerk and Secretary of the Department the 30th of June, 1886.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1887.

A "Dirty" Charge.

The *Colonist*, with characteristic impertinence, makes an untruthful attack upon the Toronto *Globe* for publishing a dispatch from its Ottawa correspondent relative to the health of Sir John Macdonald, and his mental condition. The *Globe*, in this instance, but gave currency to a rumor that has been prevalent for some time. Those who met Sir John while in this city—and they were by no means few in number—who knew the chieftain as far back as the early fifties, were not backward in expressing their opinion as to the marked change that had taken place in his condition. This was but quite natural, for the veteran is now in his 73rd year, having reached a period beyond the allotted span of three score years and ten; an age which a very large per centage of the human family do not live to see. That Sir John's mental and intellectual capacities have materially deteriorated during the past half dozen years is well known to all who have come into close contact with him. The disagreements between the chieftain and Sir Charles Tupper are equally notorious, and in giving the rumors currency the *Globe* was but repeating what has been reported time and again in the leading papers of the east. But read the dispatch complained of in whatever way one will, the most abject worshipper of the Premier cannot find anything that warrants the use of the terms "dirty" and "lie" as applied to the *Globe* in this connection.

Plucky Work.

A Spokane Falls journal states that the Northern Pacific management are showing more pluck and energy in the completion of the Cascade branch than railroad companies are in the habit of doing. Up on the mountains the snows are deeper and the weather colder than out on the prairies of the great basin region of Eastern Washington. Notwithstanding this, the work of construction goes vigorously on with large forces of men felling forest trees, blasting granite and basalt, digging, hewing and laying ties and track. Shipment after shipment of steel rails are going over the road and the gang of men up in the snow clouds that sweep around the mountain sides, brush aside the drifts and lay the iron way. The feat of Napoleon, in forcing his way with an army over the snow-clad Alps, was a small affair compared with the achievements of the American engineers. Ere the daisies bloom again the shrill whistle of the engines will startle the mountain fastnesses, and our trains will go thundering through the gateways of the Cascades to the Sound and the sea.

Where are They?

The *Standard*, quite properly, asks the several candidates, who have not already published their addresses to the electors of the city district, to do so at once, in order to enable the electors to vote in an intelligent manner. So, you gentlemen who have yours eyes Ottawawards, give the electors your views on the great questions of the day which divide the two political parties. The day has gone by when the intelligent electors of Victoria will go it blind on any man, no matter what his capabilities are or may have been. The electors of to-day are supposed to be an independent class, claiming the right to think and act for themselves, irrespective of the machinations of the "pairty" machine, would-be leaders led by so notorious and savory a sheet as the *Colonist*, whose principles or advocacy of any scheme or measure is a purchasable commodity—the figure paid regulating the tune it pipes to those who dance to its music.

W. T. Women Disfranchised.

An Olympia dispatch of the 3rd inst., states that in the case of the Territory vs. Hanton, the Supreme Court decided the act giving women the ballot unconstitutional, on the ground that the law had a defective title. The organic act requires that the object of every law be expressed in the title. The decision was by Turner and Langford, Green, dissenting. Commenting on this decision the *Voice* says that the dispatch fully corroborates the statement made by it the other day, that there was an infamous conspiracy on foot to disfranchise the women of Washington Territory. That this is a high-handed outrage against civil liberty the people is left to judge, and that the act will be severely rebuked by them there can be no doubt. The women of Washington Territory will vote, notwithstanding the above decision, for the people are the highest court in the land and they will promptly set the machine decision aside.

The True Version.

The public look to the press to give a fair report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Generally, the press of Victoria aim to inform the people upon what transpires in the House. But it has been left to that contortionist, the *Colonist*, to promulgate a report of what is said to have taken place in the Legislature between Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Beaven, which is as false as it is possible to imagine—about the threat of Mr. Dunsmuir to smash Mr. Beaven's nose. The threat was made by Mr. Dunsmuir in the members' room, in the presence of a member of the Legislature, and it was this, "That if Mr. Beaven did not cease his attack on him (Mr. Dunsmuir) about the curvatures on the Island Railway that for two pins he would smash his nose," putting his clenched fist up to Mr. Beaven's face. We leave the matter with the public, and we are prepared to substantiate what has been here stated.

N. P. Train Wrecked.

A dispatch from Stillwater, Mont., of the 1st inst., states that the Pacific Express trains, which left St. Paul on Friday and Saturday respectively, and which, after being delayed by the blizzard for forty-eight and twenty-four hours respectively, were consolidated at Dickinson, was wrecked by a broken rail about 78 miles east of Livingston, Mont., at about 2:30 p. m. to-day. The baggage, express, one emigrant and one first-class car were precipitated over the bank of the Yellowstone river, and slightly wrecked. All the passengers, amongst whom were many women and children were miraculously saved from injury. The baggage and express was also saved from fire by the active use of hand grenades and snow. The engine and mail car went over safely. The weather was bitter cold, but the passengers were provided for in the dining and sleeping cars.

Provincial Appointments.

The B. C. *Gazette*, this week, announces the following appointments: Archibald Irwin, Esq. of Nicola, to be a recorder, under the "Mineral Act, 1884," and assessor and collector, under the Assessment Acts, for the Similkameen district, including the Rock Creek polling division of the electoral district of Yale, vice John Swan, whose appointments have been cancelled.

John Boultbee, Esq., Vancouver, to be a notary public for the province.

Vancouver Temperature.

The average mean temperature during January at Vancouver has been 39.3; the total rainfall, 9.53 inches, and the snowfall, measured immediately after its fall, [illegible] inches. In December, 1886, the rainfall was 15.8 inches, while in November 7.37 inches fell.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court Friday, in the case of Walkem vs. Higgins, Mr. Drake, Q. C., moved to apply for a postponement of the trial ordered for the 11th inst., on the ground that no jury list whatever for 1887, from which list a special jury must be selected, has been made out at all; or, in other words, that the officers appointed to frame a jury list have neglected their duty and left the plaintiff in this case, and others in his position, without any remedy. The second ground was that the officers mentioned in the Jurors' Act, namely, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, was not an existing officer, the office having been abolished and the District Registry office for Victoria, and other judicial districts having been substituted for it. Legislation to overcome this difficulty will be required during the present session. It is believed the Attorney-General will introduce a bill to rectify the blunder, which it is alleged was a departmental one. The Chief Justice, pending such legislation, granted the motion for a postponement of the case.

Coast Salmon Pack.

Messrs. Field & Stone, of San Francisco, report the salmon pack on the Pacific coast for 1886 at 933,354 cases. This is 85,000 cases more than some authorities make out. The figures of Field & Stone as to the salmon pack in 1886 may be briefly stated as follows:

	Cases.
Alaska	129,700
British Columbia	102,000
California	39,300
Columbia River	479,250
Other Oregon and Puget Sound	181,100
Total pack for 1886	933,354
Pack of 1885 carried over	33,050
Pack and carry over	966,404

This supply has been disposed of as follows:

	Cases.
Great Britain	448,000
States and Canada	363,077
Australia and New Zealand	70,874
Other foreign markets	13,930
Local consumption	20,500
Stock December, 31, 1886	41,309
Total	966,404

Shipments to Great Britain include upward of 16,000 cases on board ships not cleared. Shipments to Eastern States and Canada are 93,000 cases greater than in 1885.

Schooner Sunk.

The schooner Juanita, Capt. Clark, went ashore in Shoal harbor, Saanich, on Thursday night, and sank in eight feet of water. She had on board 34,000 brick, owned by Mr. Geo. Byrnes, which were being taken to Vancouver. At the time of the accident the Captain and one man was ashore, a young man named Hampton being left in charge. When she sank Hampton took to the rigging, from which he was rescued half frozen, by a boat from Brackman & Ker's mill, in the morning. The Juanita, 60 tons register, was owned by Hall & Goepel and the Captain, and was valued at $2,000. The brick is fully covered by insurance, but the schooner is uninsured.

Enforcing the Law.

A glance at the public accounts will show that the administration of justice in the province costs much more than any other department of the public service. For this purpose there was paid, for salaries, $70,937.52, and for paying jurors and witnesses, keep of prisoners, etc., $72,941.70. In the Sproule case alone about $4000 was paid to witnesses and constables, and for their transportation to Victoria. The other disbursements in this famous suit would be largely in excess of that sum. Necessarily, in a sparsely settled and extensive country like ours the expenditure for this service, per capita, will always appear extraordinarily heavy.

Medicos in Council.

The British Columbia Medical Council held their quarterly meeting in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, when the following gentlemen were admitted to register as practitioners for this province: William Redmond, Comox; J. C. Henderson, Chilliwhack; Richard McDougall, Port Moody; Isaac M. Maclean, New Westminster.

Winter and Stock.

A gentleman just arrived from the interior informs us that the weather continues very cold, with a considerable quantity of snow on the ground. The stock owners are afraid that there will be a considerable loss of cattle, as many of them have not sufficient feed to carry them through a long winter.

An Agent-General.

The City Council of New Westminster has appointed Hon. Henry Holbrook representative of that city in England. Mr. Holbrook is one of the early pioneers of the province, and sat for some time in the provincial legislature. He is a large real estate owner in the royal city, and an advocate of imperial federation.

Farm Sold.

This morning Mr. Robert Lipsett, real estate agent, completed the sale of the Twin Oak Farm, Victoria district, the property of Mr. W. J. Goepel, to Mr. Ronald McRae, a well known upper country rancher and stock raiser. The price paid was $10,000, which is considered by both vendor and purchaser to be a fair one.

Customs Returns.

For the month of January the customs receipts at New Westminster were as follows: Duties, $3,798.07; other revenues, $178.50; total, $3,976.57. For the corresponding month of last year, $1,806.63; increase, $2,169.94.

Another Alaska Paper.

The first number of the Alaska *Free Press*, published at Juneau, is to hand. It is a very creditable weekly. This is the second paper in Alaska, which fact may be accepted as conclusive evidence that the territory is rapidly increasing in population and prosperity.

A Husband by Proxy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—It was announced to-night that the condemned anarchist August Spies and Miss Nina Van Zandt were married by proxy on Saturday evening. The marriage ceremony was performed by Justice Englehardt, Spies being represented by his brother Henry. From the Justice's office the bride went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Spies, and there remained over night. Contrary to the general impression, Sheriff Mattison's order refusing Miss Van Zandt admission to the jail failed to cause the couple to abandon their project. Assisted by the relatives of Spies, Miss Van Zandt at once set about preparing for the marriage by proxy. Justice Englehardt, having denounced the result of the anarchist trial, the matter was placed in his hands. After consulting the books, the Justice decided that a marriage by proxy was binding, and drew up a document, which was presented to Spies for his signature early on Saturday morning. The signature was witnessed by several members of the family, and the document fully empowered Henry W. Spies to act as principal at the ceremony. He answered to the name of August Vincent Theodore Spies, and under that name his marriage to Miss Van Zandt was celebrated. Justice Englehardt is authority for the statement that the marriage as above was actually performed.

New Zealand has annexed the Kermadec Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

TAXPAYERS' BURDENS.

Canada's Financial Position Under Liberal and Conservative Governments.

An Able and Exhaustive Review of the Situation—Economy and Extravagance.

The financial position of Canada has been discussed in this city by members of Sir John's Cabinet and by one prominent Liberal. The leader of the Opposition, Hon. Edward Blake, has lately given attention to the subject and arrives at conclusions regarding the same which we herewith give. Both sides have thus been heard of, and the electors can now form their own judgment as to which of the statements they will accept as being the most reliable:

Hon. Edward Blake, in the course of his speech at Oakwood, said: I propose to give you a view of our financial course from another than the usual standpoint. We spend yearly large sums. They come from three sources, taxes, loans, and returns from public enterprises, etc., etc. I omit the last; and deal only with the first two; what we spend out of taxes and loans; what we pay out of our pockets as we go, and what we mortgage our estate for, to be repaid out of our pockets later, with interest meanwhile. I have here three tables, taken from the government statistics, save for 1886, which is estimated. The first covers the five years, 1874 to 1878 inclusive, approximately Mr. Mackenzie's term; the second the next five years, 1879 to 1883, approximately Sir John Macdonald's first term; the third the three years, 1884 to 1886, approximately Sir John Macdonald's second term. Before I give you the results let me remind you of the obvious fact that

A FINANCIAL POLICY

requires time to develope fully its effects; and that there will sometimes continue active for a season after the reversal of the party. Thus established impulses towards and plans for economy, or for extravagance, are each felt for some time after the cessation of the active movement which they outlive. Therefore it is useful to look at the tendency of the expenditures in each series of years, to observe the general way in which they compare year after year, as well as the gross totals and the yearly averages. Such an examination will demonstrate very clearly the results of Mr. Mackenzie's efforts to save and of his successor's efforts to squander—(cheers) each very successful, the last table evidencing the full development of the extravagant and ruinous policy of the government. My first table is from 1874 to 1878:

TABLE I.

Year.	Debt Increase.	Taxes.	Total.
1874	$8,476,500	$20,129,100	$28,605,600
1875	7,083,400	21,084,800	28,848,200
1876	9,543,100	18,614,400	27,157,500
1877	8,663,700	17,697,900	26,361,600
1878	7,126,700	17,841,900	24,968,600
Totals	$40,512,400	$94,945,100	$135,461,500
Averages	8,102,480	18,989,020	27,092,300

Now, dealing with this table, you will observe that the taxes during Mr. Mackenzie's term were ninety-five millions, or an average of nineteen millions a year, and, partly owing to diminished imports, but largely to the reduced value of merchandise, a smaller sum was collected in the latter than in the earlier part. The net debt created was forty and a half millions, or an average of $8,100,000 a year; and it was least in his last year. The sum of taxes and debt was one hundred and thirty-five and a half millions, or an average of $27,100,000 a year; and it was steadily reduced every year, the last being $3,700,000 less than the first. (Cheers.) Now I take my second table dealing with

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S FIRST FIVE YEARS.

TABLE II.

Year.		Debt. Increase or Decrease.	Taxes.	Total.
1879	Inc.	$2,623,700	$18,476,600	$21,101,700
1880	Inc.	9,461,400	18,479,500	27,940,900
1881	Inc.	7,944,100	23,942,100	31,886,200
1882	Dec.	1,734,100	27,549,000	25,814,900
1883	Inc.	4,885,000	29,269,600	34,074,600
Increase		19,838,600		
Decrease		1,734,100		
Totals		$18,104,500	$117,716,800	$135,821,300
Averages		3,620,900	23,543,360	27,164,260

During this term you see the taxes were $117,700,000, or an average of $23,540,000 a year, being an increase in taxes of $22,700,000, and an average increase of $4,540,000 a year over Mr. Mackenzie's term. This is bad enough, but the details make it worse, for during the first two years the taxes collected were only eighteen and a half millions yearly, and the whole increase and more was swept out of the people's pockets in the latter three years—1881 showing an increase over Mr. Mackenzie's average of five millions, 1882 of eight and a half millions, and 1883 of ten and a quarter millions, in all about twenty-four millions, or an average excess of eight millions a year, wrung out of your pockets by grinding taxation. [Cheers]. The candle was thus being burned very fast at one end. The full development of the policy was not equally rapid in all its parts.

THE FRUIT RIPENED MORE QUICKLY

on the tree of debt than on the tree of taxation. For a crop from that tree we must wait for the third term. During this second term the debt increased only $18,200,000, or an average of $3,620,000 a year. Of this the Tories boast, but you will see that the only difference is that a large part of the expenditure on capital amount, formerly provided out of loans, was now met by taxes. [Applause]. This is shown by the aggregate results. They give a total of taxes and debt of $135,800,000, or an average of $27,160,000 a year; a little in excess of Mr. Mackenzie's average. But mark the sad contrast in the results year by year. Whereas during Mr. Mackenzie's time the sum of the yearly taxes and debts was falling, in this term a contrary result appears. [Cheers]. The first year, 1879, was controlled by the economical impulse of Mr. Mackenzie's policy, and the aggregate was only $21,200,000; but by the end of that year the impulse has been overcome, and the impulse towards extravagance had succeeded; so that in the last year, 1883, the sum was thirty-four millions, or thirteen millions in excess of Mr. Mackenzie's average. [Cheers]. And now I come to

THE THIRD TERM;

the last three years, when we reach the full development of the financial policy of the government. The signs of what was coming were not hid from all of us. We Liberals warned you in 1878, before the trees were planted, but you allowed them to be planted. We warned you in 1882, when one had borne and the other was ripening its bitter fruits, but you would not cut them down. Rather, you ploughed about them and manured them, and refreshed their vigor. My figures for 1886 are, of course, estimates; but I have repeatedly challenged the government to state the facts and to deny my estimate of the debt if they could, and they are dumb. This is the third table:

TABLE III.

Year.	Debt Increase.	Taxes.	Total.
1884	$19,656,100	$25,459,100	$45,105,200
1885	14,245,900	28,364,500	[illegible]
1886(est.)	24,000,000	25,217,000	49,217,000
Totals	$61,900,000	$76,084,000	$137,[illegible]
Averages	20,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	45,675,100

Thus you see that the taxation for the last three years has been $76,080,000, or an average of $25,360,000 a year, being in excess of Mr. Mackenzie's average by $6,360,000 a year, or one-third. (Applause.) There was thus an increase of $19,400,000 in three years in the taxes, and in the last six years the increased taxation has been no less than 43 millions. This again is bad enough, but again it is not the worst. Now, indeed, the candle is being burned at both ends with a vengeance. Besides paying all these taxes the debt has increased in the three years about 62 millions, making an average of $20,700,000 a year as against $8,100,000 a year in Mr. Mackenzie's time. It has grown at a rate 2½ times as great. Had Mr. Mackenzie increased the debt at the same rate his account would have been 104 millions instead of 40½ millions.

THE YEARLY CHARGE FOR INTEREST

thus created in three years has been 2½ millions exclusive of sinking fund. The debt of the last three years is larger than the debt of the whole ten years before. So that while you have swollen taxes you have swollen debts as well. Now, what is the general result of this burning the candle at both ends? Why this. The sum of taxes and loans for the last three years was 137 millions; it was more than the whole five years of Mr. Mackenzie's time. (Cheers.) It averaged $45,700,000 a year as against his average of $27,100,000, or an average excess of $18,600,000 a year, and the last year is worst, as it ranges at over 49 millions, as I estimate, for one single year. (Cheers.) These are the results of that policy of retrenchment promised in 1878. This is the happy contrast between the lavish extravagance of Mr. Mackenzie and the prudent economy of his Tory successors. This is the financial policy which they ask you to approve and to applaud. (Loud cheers.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since Mr. Blake delivered the foregoing speech a return moved for last April has just been published and distributed, according to resolution of the House. The return is signed by "John A. Torrance, Dominion book-keeper," and dated Ottawa 31st of March, 1886. In this return appears the gross debt up to that date as at $281,318,484.06, less the assets—supposed to be good of $72,794,107.33, leaving the net debt of the Dominion on the 1st of last April at $208,524,376.73, to which has to be added the deficit of the year of $5,800,000 and the $10,000,000 taken back from the C. P. R. Company in lands. Thus it will be seen that the net debt of Canada at the present moment is considerably in excess of $220,000,000. Yet in the face of this return the Conservatives have the assurance to state that it is not more than $196,000,000. Their own servants' figures must now convince them of the necessity of keeping somewhere near the truth, for between the figures of the campaign tourists and those of their own bookkeeper their is a difference of $34,000,000 at least.

CIVIL SERVICE BRIGADE.

A Class of Favored Individuals—Who the Pets are.

The great army of non-producers known as the civil service at Ottawa has been recruited enormously of late. These favored gentlemen work from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. That, at least, is the time they nominally work, but as a matter of fact the great bulk of them find in that space of time opportunity to consult the daily papers, eat their lunch and dawdle along till they are ready to troop forth on the hand of the clock pointing to 4. Of course there are hard-worked officers, but they are in a decided minority, and by no means receive the highest salaries, which go to Government pets. So great has this army become that no longer can desk room be found for them in the departmental buildings proper, and expensive quarters have to be rented and furnished outside for their accommodation. An immense building to house them is now being erected, and will cost not less than $500,000. We hear nothing of this in the columns of the organs that so clamorously object to the necessary Parliament buildings being provided for the Ontario Legislature. An instructive comparison is found in looking over the number of employes engaged in 1878 and 1885 respectively, showing the marked contrast between the practice of the government of Mr. Mackenzie and that of Sir John. The following was the number of employes:

Departments—	1878.	1885.
Governor-General's office	11	13
Privy Council office	12	28
Department of Justice	12	30
Militia and Defence	32	48
Secretary of State's Department	26	56
Department of Interior	41	284
Department of Indian Affairs	None.	42
Auditor-General's office	None.	73
Finance Department	57	90
Department of Justice	37	84
Department of Inland Revenue	24	34
Department of Public Works	31	148
Department of Railways & Canals	None.	81
Postoffice Department	119	191
Department of Agriculture	40	127
Department of Marine and Fisheries	29	32
Receiver-General's office	15	
Total	450	1,180

An increase in seven years of 730.
Receiver-General's office abolished in 1885.

Adding to these the 50 employes of the Senate and the 237 engaged in the House of Commons, we have a total of 1,467 persons engaged by the government, and these, with their families—a large-sized town—have to be supported out of the burdens levied upon the people of Canada.

Churchill's Bolt.

T. P. Gill, M. P., telegraphs to the New York *Tribune* from London, Lord Churchill's recent sensational speech, which opens a new and startling crisis. He has flung over the Marquis of Salisbury and the Tory party; has scouted Lord Hartington and the Liberal Unionists, and strangest of all, has cut asunder the shadowy tie that was supposed to have linked him with Chamberlain. Lord Randolph's attack upon the Unionists, both Tory and Liberal, was as powerful as unexpected. The object of Churchill's performance is clear. It is what I predicted it would be months ago, when I prepared you for his approaching resignation, and at the same time said he had no idea of joining his fortunes with those of the politician who had made so stupid a wreck of himself as Chamberlain. He had seen that he cannot work with the element of Toryism, and has made up his mind to try to form a new party out of the young Tory democracy, who believe in him. He has appealed from the Tory party and the House of Commons to the people, and he recalled the fact that it is only four years since there was hardly a Tory member in the House who could afford him a civil look. He fought them with people at his back, and he will fight them again. To say the speech has caused consternation among the Tory and Liberal Unionist ranks is to use a mild expression. Lord Hartington, whom he compared to a rotten crutch, glared at him in dumb fury while he spoke. There is no doubt that he has severely damaged the government, and there seems little doubt, whether his victory shall come soon, or with a Gladstonian triumph intervening, that come it will; and that if Toryism is to have any future in England at all, Churchill is its declared leader.

Alaska's Officials.

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Commons have fixed the salary of the Governor of Alaska and the Judge of that Territory are reduced from $3000 to $2500 and $2500 respectively.

United States Senator Hearst of California has been nominated for re-election.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education.

Some Facts and Figures About Our Growing School System.

The fifteenth annual report of the public schools of the province, which was submitted to the Legislature a few days ago, contains detailed information in regard to every school in the province, besides a mass of general information on educational matters, from which we compile the following resume:

The general record of the year is pronounced a satisfactory one, showing as it does an increase in the number of pupils in attendance and the number of schools in operation, as well as an improvement in the general progress of the pupils. The first two facts are naturally accounted for by our rapidly increasing population and the latter by greater efficiency on the part of teachers.

While the percentage of average attendance has increased from 51.89 in the previous year to 55.50 in the past year—a most creditable showing—yet it is not as large as it should be on comparing the cost of each pupil on enrolment and average attendance, which in the former instance was $17.78, and in the latter $32.04.

The number of schools in operation during the year was 83, as follows: Seventy one common, seven graded, two ward and three high schools. These gave employment to 101 teachers.

Schools were established in the following newly created districts: Beaver Point, Cadboro, Courtenay, Cowichan, South, Departure Bay, Nicola, North Thompson, Oyster, Stave River, St. Mary's Mission. The school on Denman Island, which for some time had been closed, was re-opened.

The aggregate number of pupils enrolled was 4,471, an increase of 444, and the average actual daily attendance was 2,481.48, an increase of 391.74. The total number of visits made by trustees and others was 12,935, an increase of 6,680.

The expenditure for education proper was as follows: For teachers salaries, $70,337.10; for incidental expenses, including rent, $5,833.01; for education office, $3,357.45; total, $79,527.56. This shows an increase of $8,376.04 over the cost of the previous year.

In the construction of school houses, $16,613.70, and for furniture, repairs, &c., $2,474, were expended; total $19,088.58, or a grand total for all educational purposes of $98,616.14.

The growth of the schools and increasing cost of maintenance is shown by the following comparative statement for the last five years:

Year.	No of Districts.	On Roll.	Av. D'ly Attend.	Exp. for Ed. proper
1881-2	50	2,656	1,358.68	49,288.82
1882-3	59	2,693	1,383.00	50,850.83
1883-4	67	3,420	1,808.69	66,555.15
1884-5	76	4,027	2,089.74	71,151.82
1885-6	86	4,471	2,481.48	79,527.56

During the year 1885-6 the number of boys enrolled was, 2430, an increase of 252; number of girls, 2041, an increase of 192. Of the above enrollment, 157 were in high schools, an increase of 24.

The number of teachers employed on the staff for the current year, 1886-7, are 61 males and 48 females, the highest salary paid being $110 and the lowest $50, per month.

An increased desire on the part of trustees to secure the services of thoroughly qualified teachers has been apparent and nearly two-thirds of the whole number on the present staff are holders of the highest certificates.

A summary of visits recorded gives: By Trustees, 1,286; by parents and others, 10,993; by Superintendent of Education, 356; total, 12,935. At no previous time has there been such a favorable record as this.

The cost of each pupil to the Province for the year, as estimated by average attendance, has been in some cases extraordinarily high. We give a few figures. At Wellington it was $20.36; Bakerville, $63.20; Big Bar, $46.60; Burgoyne Bay, $36.70; Cache Creek (boarding school), $65.23; Cadboro, $45.03; North Cedar, $29.48; South Cedar, $40.25; Cedar Hill, $31.92, Chemainus, $63.94; Chilliwhack, $35.65; Clinton, $77.47; Cowichan, $60.61; Craigflower, $45.45; Esquimalt, $22.49; Granville, (Vancouver) $17.02; Lillooet, $66.49; Lytton, $58.51; Moodyville, $34.62; Nicola, $63.33; Nicola Lake, $68.30; Nicola Valley, $69.47; Okanagan, $59.66; Port Moody, $29.62; Quesnelle, $89.37; North Saanich, $54.23; South Saanich, $31.26; Shawnigan, $45.27; Williams Lake, $82.18; Yale, $22.03. The expenditure has averaged in the whole province, including Victoria, about $40 per pupil (average attendance), which is probably the highest average in the Dominion, and certainly is not exceeded by many states in U.S.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Train Goes Through a Bridge—Fearful Loss of Life.

Quebec's Financial Position—Startling Scandals.

Liberal Prospects in Quebec—Exciting Political Gatherings.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 5.—A passenger train bound from Boston to Montreal went through the bridge at Ulich River Junction this morning. The coaches took fire and were burned together with the bridge. Twenty-nine persons were killed and thirty two injured, a few of whom were Montrealers.

SCANDALOUS REVELATIONS.

QUEBEC, Feb. 5.—It is rumored that Mercier and his colleagues have discovered a shortage of over a million dollars in the accounts of the late government.

It is whispered in ministerial circles that the province is on the eve of disclosures involving a terrible financial scandal.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

LeElecteur claims that the federal opposition will carry forty constituencies in the province of Quebec in the pending contest.

GOT HIS REWARD.

HAMILTON, Ont. Feb. 5.—Mr. Kilvert, ex-M. P., for Hamilton, has been appointed Collector of Customs here.

POLITICS IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—The largest political meeting ever held in the province was the joint meeting of Liberals and Conservatives held here last night. Hundreds turned away unable to gain admission. A fight took place on the platform, which was joined in by many. The police separated the combatants. Scarth stated that he had received a telegram from Sir John denying that he would resign the Premiership in favor of Tupper after the elections.

PRISONERS LIBERATED.

Big Bear, the famous Cree chief, and three other Indians, who took part in the late rebellion, were to-day set free from the penitentiary, by order of the government. All the rebellion prisoners are now released.

The value of Mr. Blaine's coal lands in Pennsylvania is placed at $1,000,000.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

The Great Wealth of Cariboo—Bonanza Quartz Ledges.

A gentleman in Barkerville, signing himself Chas. P. O'Neill writes the following letter to Mayor King of Calgary relative to the gold bearing quartz territory in that neighborhood. The letter is dated the 16th ult., and Mr. O'Neill begins it by saying: "I wish to draw your attention to what I call a good investment in mining here. You must have heard of the rich Bonanza quartz ledge in Cariboo. It has been developed this last year. It is a rich lead. This great ledge crosses all the gold-bearing creeks that produced so many millions of gold from the surface mining. We have two experts here this winter from the mines of California, and they state that all the gold found in these streams comes from this rich quartz ledge. They pronounce the ledge very rich in sulphurets. I have been here for twenty years expecting to see this great ledge developed. You may show this to your business men and form a company of, say 30 members, and send me the names with $25 subscribed to each name and I will locate them 1,500 feet in this famous bonanza ledge, and out of each $25 I will take out a miner's license for them according to law so that the location can be held for one year. After that time the company will have to expend $500 on the ground and then there can be a patent obtained from the government which will hold the location as real estate. I assure you it will be a valuable investment worth thousands upon thousands of dollars. I wish to see men belonging to this country hold these ledges. The experts are writing to their friends in California to come here in the spring and locate this rich vein, so it stands you in hand to form a company of your townspeople and have the company named after your town. I have already located six Victoria merchants and three Vancouver business men on this ledge. The ledge can be traced on the surface for 15 miles. The rock assays from $70 to $155 to the ton, so you see the chance is worth investing in. There will be a big rush here in the spring from California. No doubt you heard of the ledge at the time of the last excitement. Well, the failure then was they only raised the free gold and all the gold contained in the sulphurets was lost for want of knowing how to raise it. Two parties have sent several hundred pounds of rock to 'Frisco. With a simple written knowledge of how to raise the gold out of the sulphurets we have two companies operating here this winter taking out rock to be ready to set their mills to crushing in early spring.

I shall tell you what a location is in this ledge. It is 1500 feet along the line of ledge and 600 feet in width, taking in all the stringers running from the main ledge. The ledge is from 4 to 6 feet in width. A timber grant, which is necessary, could be easily obtained, and the company could be so arranged that each member would have a claim of 50 feet of it.

The Diet of Consumptives.

The diet of consumptive patients should be ample, and should contain a larger portion of the respiratory constituents of food than is required in health. The appetite of consumptive patients is very capricious, and daily grows more so if it be not sharpened up by exercise. When the food taken is not applied to the purposes of nutrition, it is better left untasted; for otherwise it lies undigested in the alimentary canal, and sets up a serious train of dyspeptic symptoms, nausea, and diarrhea. Kind friends often, with the most provoking and mistaken good nature, thrust upon the consumptive [illegible] of the most improper food, because the necessity for nourishment is so obvious. But the fact is that when the lungs are acting indifferently digestion can not go on actively, since, as Arbuthnot well observed, respiration is "the second digestion." Hence the quantity of food taken by the consumptive person should be small at each meal; but the meals may, if the sensations of the patient require it, be more frequent than in health. Of animal food, mutton is the best. Fatty and oily foods, which constitute the respiratory class should predominate, and fresh butter with bread may be taken almost ad libitum, so long as it agrees with the stomach. Cream, too, is excellent, and the luxury of curds and cream is very suitable. Milk, whenever it suits, is advisable as a constant drink food, and good cows' milk, new, answers every purpose. There are, as far as I can gather from numerous cases in which I have seen them tried, no such specific virtues in asses' milk and goats' milk as some have supposed. Tea may be taken in moderation with perfect safety. Fresh vegetable diets should not be omitted; and fruits, especially roasted apples, are always admissible, except in instances where they excite irregular action of the bowels. The Iceland moss has had a great reputation, as have jellies of different kinds, but these often are slow in digestion, and they have no specific value.—Dr. B. W. Richardson in Popular Science Monthly.

The "Book of the Dead."

At the Oriental congress in Vienna M. Naville gave a most interesting and instructive viva voce account of the origin, progress and completion of his critical edition of the "Todtenbuch," or "Book of the Dead," from the moment when that great task was confided to him by the members of the Orientalist congress of 1874 down to the issue of the concluding (introductory) volume, of which the first copy was laid upon the table. M. Naville described the method upon which he had worked, the difficulties he had to overcome, and the reason why he limited his field of research to papyri not later than the period of the Nineteenth dynasty. No one life, he said, would be long enough to complete such a work if extended to documents of more recent date.

Among other novel and interesting conclusions derived from his long and most intimate study of this most ancient religious book, M. Naville has arrived at the fact that the trials and terrors of the under world, as described in the "Book of the Dead," were not supposed to await all souls in their passage from life to eternity. Some souls might encounter certain perils, other souls might encounter other perils, and some might altogether escape the snares of hades. The "Book of the Dead" is, therefore, a book of texts placed, so to say, in the hands of every dead Egyptian for his protection and guidance in case of need; but it is strictly provisional. All these prayers and texts are also understood to be spoken by the deceased himself in case he finds himself beset by those especial perils. The book is, therefore, in no sense a "ritual."—London Academy.

He Hit It Right.

A New Yorker in Boston the other day called a carriage and told the driver to take him to "Whisky Straight." "I don't know any such place," said the driver. "Don't know where it is? It's somewhere near Boston," was the response. "There's certainly no place of that name about here," asseverated the driver. "Well," returned the nonplussed New Yorker, "it's something like that name, anyway. It's some straight drink." "Oh," exclaimed the driver, "perhaps it is Jamaica Plain!" And he hit it right.—Boston Post.

Bouquets of the Season.

Hand bouquets most in demand for the society season will be of very long-stalked roses that will hang loosely, being supported by banks of smilax and maiden hair fern. Corsage bouquets are to be of Russian violets.

The trouble with the church is that it is a vast hospital; it takes all the well ones to take care of the sick ones.—Rev. Sam Jones.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

IN THE BLACK DIAMOND'S HOME, NINETY FEET UNDER GROUND.

Life and Labor by Lamplight—Seen and Unseen Perils of the Miner's Occupation—A Stroll Through Underground Avenues—"Shooting Down."

Having supplied ourselves with small lamps we go ahead. The avenue through which we are traveling is thirty or forty feet wide, the roof high enough to allow us to walk erect, and the ground dry and dusty. Now and then we meet a train of three cars being hauled by one mule. Sometimes these trains suddenly emerge from side entries, the existence of which never would have been suspected by a stranger, and finally, as mule, driver and train crawl out of one, evidently of more magnitude than any we have passed, Mr. K. remarks: "Let's go in here." We enter, and after traveling a quarter of a mile land in a chamber where men are at work filling cars with coal that has been blown down with powder. Holes are bored into the face of the stratum with a drill operated by compressed air, which is sent into the mine through iron pipes connecting with a powerful compressor in the engine room above. These drills run at lightning speed, boring a hole an inch and a half in diameter and six feet deep in less than three minutes. Then the machine is moved to another point six or eight feet distant and another hole bored. The three sides of the room are thus penetrated with holes, into which blasts are inserted, the fuse attached and then the miner connects the wire of an electrical hand dynamo with one fuse at a time, walks off to a safe distance and forms the circuit—there is a flash, a jar, and several hundred bushels of mineral come down with a tremendous crash. The other blasts are "touched off" in the same way, with similar results, and then the man with the drill and the electrical battery loads them on his "tool car," moves out to the main line and hunts up another chamber.

Returning to the main avenue we move forward until we arrive at a chamber where a machine is at work. These machines are also operated by compressed air, moving back and forth against the wall of coal and breaking it down by penetrating it with a powerful iron fork. The implement is placed on trucks that move on an iron track, and is so constructed that the prong will cover an arc of six feet in its immediate front. The truck and the machine can be moved at ease and without the loss of much time, and when operated on full time does the work of ten men. Mr. Brandenberger, the general superintendent of the mine, whom we met at this point, stated that the difficulty with the machines was that they were constantly getting out of order, and, it being necessary to take them out of the mine for repair, which sometimes cost as much as the machine when new, he did not think there was much saved in the long run over hand mining. Sometimes a machine would be virtually ruined from a sudden fall of slate or shale or contact with a mass of sulphuret of iron. When at work, moving back and forth, sending their iron tongues into the black bosom of six a foot vein of coal, each attack being followed by a crash and a tumble of perhaps a ton of mineral, they present an effect on the senses both wonderful and startling. They are somewhat more dangerous than hand mining, from the fact that they are more sudden in their effects, and at all times and in all mines the operator must look out for sudden falls of slate.

A general stroll through the mine covered a distance of about two miles, and led through many avenues and streets running at right angles or parallel to each other, just like streets and avenues in a city, and laid out with as much mathematical precision. In all mines in this part of the country pillars of coal are left standing to support the roof, and these pillars may be compared with the buildings covering blocks of ground in the city, the entries, as they are called by miners, being the streets surrounding the buildings. The end of the avenue, or where actual mining is going on, is called a chamber, and during our walk we found men at work in nearly all of the latter. Through every avenue is laid an iron tramway over which the coal must be hauled in the dummy cars to the bottom of the shaft. In tramping about you are apt to come in collision with a train of these dummies at any moment, and to avoid accidents recesses are sunk into the walls at regular distances, into which you can step and be perfectly safe.

Here and there wide avenues are driven off from the main avenue to distant points, when smaller ones are pushed out like the roots of a tree, with the exception that they generally run at regular angles to each other, so that in the course of time a labyrinth is formed out of which the unfamiliar explorer would never find his way except by the merest accident. The miner soon becomes as familiar to them, however, as does any resident of a city to its streets, and when he enters the mine never gets lost or confused in the journey to his chamber. He is assisted, however, very materially by the numbering of every avenue, a placard being hung up at the entrance of each on which is painted the proper numbers. In our journey we passed through about fifty of these avenues. In one or two of them we were compelled to stoop considerably in moving forward, but in all others the ceilings were not less than seven feet high.

The ground under foot was smooth and dry, the atmosphere pure and the temperature about 60 Fahrenheit. The volume of air sent through all parts of the mine by means of the fan keeps it clear of smoke, foul gas or the unpleasant odor emitted from the small oil lamps worn in the caps of the workmen. Upon first entering the mine the darkness is intense, but in a few moments the eyes appear to overcome it, and a sort of weird twilight surrounds you, through which objects may be seen several rods. The further the mine is penetrated the less intense the darkness seems to become. As might naturally be supposed, the acoustics of the mine are perfect. Low tones and even whispers of the human voice may be heard great distances. During the journey we heard a tremendous crash which appeared to be within a few feet of us, but my companion, seeing that I was somewhat startled, remarked that it was caused by the "shooting down" of a mass of coal nearly 1,000 feet away. Distance and locality cut as much of a figure in a mine as they do on the surface of the earth. Miners will tell you that "room No. 20 is a quarter of a mile away; that is to reach it you must go down No. 13 to No. 15, turn to the right and walk four blocks, then to the left one block, and you can't help finding it." Following these directions you are as certain to reach No. 20 in a mine as you would be in reaching a similar number by means of a similar direction on any street in Chicago.—Belleville (Ill.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

A Disaster to Humanity.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, the eminent French senator and academician, who has for years been specially studying the condition of India, says that in his opinion it would be a disaster to humanity if anything should interfere to check the work England is doing in Hindostan.—Chicago Times.

A silk, velvet or plush bag attached to a gilded palm leaf fan is a pretty receptacle for photographs, cards, or a bit of fancy work.

Cleanliness is a sine qua non of beauty of the complexion, though it does not play a great part in the health of the skin.

The Southern Woman prints a list of [illegible] fifty ladies who are connected with southern newspapers.

Distilled and so called soft waters [illegible] suitable for washing [illegible] hard water.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1887.

UNRELIABLE AND PURCHASEABLE.

The *Colonist* of the 6th, smarting under the severe, but justly deserved, flagellation administered it by The Times of Saturday last, anent its impertinent, stupid and ignorant remarks concerning the *Globe's* Ottawa despatches in reference to the premier and his taciturn behaviour of late, makes a feeble attempt at replying to our brief but pointed article. The "precedent" and "financial mixer and muddler" of that abandoned and discreditable journal is so befogged that the "independent" question, Sir John and The Times are so mixed that even a Philadelphia lawyer would find himself involved in a labyrinth of sentences the meaning of which he need never attempt to decipher.

For over two and forty years the *Globe* has been assailed as an unreliable, villifying, lying sheet. But it has maintained the even tenor of its way, totally oblivious of, and indifferent to, what its opponents and detractors may assert as to its conduct. No repudiation by the Liberals has been necessary nor thought of regarding the *Globe* and its general policy. It can boast of having withstood all the assaults made upon it during its long and eventful career, and can defy its detractors to point to a solitary instance wherein it knowingly gave publicity to news the reverse of being true. This is its challenge, and yet it has to find a successful refutation thereof.

The organ, in copying our remarks anent Sir John in The Times of the 26th July, and those of last Saturday, omits to mention a few essential facts connected with the apparent discrepancy in the two versions. It will be remembered that Sir John arrived in this city on the evening of Saturday, July 24th. So far as a casual glance at the premier gave us an opportunity, we gave it, as our belief, that he looked "almost" as young as he did ten years ago. We did not question his mental activity in that paragraph. After former acquaintances had met and conversed with him here; after the delivery of his speech at the Victoria Theatre, and many other circumstances, the conclusion arrived at was that Sir John, to the regret of his admirers, was not his former self. While here the Chambly election took place. Great stress was laid upon this contest, as it would undoubtedly indicate public opinion in Quebec. It went against Sir John's friends. He felt the blow and appreciated the situation as only a keen, discerning politician can. The news, first broken to him through The Times dispatches, irritated him greatly. Then shortly thereafter came the still greater blow in Haldimand, which had been specially cooked and carved for the Conservatives, went against him. So also did the general elections in Quebec, whilst Ontario capped the climax by disregarding the personal appeals made by Sir John and his cabinet, who, for weeks made a tour of that province delivering "energetic" addresses to the intelligent electors of that province; but they declined to come under the Conservative wing. A lapse of seven months makes a wonderful change in any country, let alone individuals. If Sir John, reeling from the effects of these repeated rebuffs, has become irritable and fretful none will wonder at it—especially as it indicates that in the setting of his sun, he will, in all probability, be out of power and without the influence and prestige he has held so long in his adopted country.

So far as Sir John's love for Sir Charles Tupper is concerned it reminds one very much of the friendly feeling entertained by a terrier for a cat. On more than one occasion Sir Charles has approached the Liberals with the view of coalescing with them. Sir Charles' hands are not besmirched by the Pacific Scandal transaction. In this one respect he is superior to his chief and the others mixed in that scandalous affair. The renegade Grit *Colonist* must be aware of these facts, for it was bought, body, soul and bones to decry the Conservatives ousted by Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and others, receiving many thousands of the people's money to uphold and advocate principles that it had previously condemned, and since the withdrawal of the Edgar balm, has returned to its first love, a discredited and abandoned journal regarded as a purchaseable commodity by such as require its services.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE DEFICITS.

The political chickens of the Conservative party are now coming home to roost. While the Mackenzie government was in power a severe commercial stagnation and financial depression prevailed not only on the American continent, but likewise in the great trading countries beyond the Atlantic. It was, however, but history repeating itself, for just as certain as it is that the sun rises so sure is it that periods of inflation are succeeded by those of severe depression. Political writers and economists are aware of this. Advantage was taken of this condition of affairs in Canada by the Conservatives, who were most bitter and vehement in their denunciations of the Liberal government, in not providing a remedy for the depression. But when it became necessary for the Finance Minister of the day—Sir Richard Cartwright—to divulge his financial policy for the years 1876-7-8, showing deficits—close upon two millions the first year, which had been reduced by half a million the following year and by over three hundred thousand the last year—the imprecations of the Conservatives knew no bound. From the Dan of Canada even unto its Beersheba, the wail was heard of ruinous yearly deficits, which were plunging the country headlong into ruin. But, lo, and behold, the Conservatives when once they got control of the purse strings so managed our affairs as to make the Cartwright deficits sink into insignificance as compared with those of Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Mr. McLelan. For the period covering 1875-80 and 1885-6 there have been deficits in Canada's financial budget. During a part of the first named period the Liberal party was in power. During the balance of the first period and the whole of the second the Tory party have held the seals of office. As many of our readers have expressed a desire to have a statement of the two periods we herewith subjoin a table showing the revenue, expenditure and deficit of each year, dividing them between the two parties according to which was in office at the time:

LIBERAL PERIOD.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1876	$22,587,587	$24,488,372	$1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158	1,128,147
Totals	$67,021,872	$71,510,831	$4,488,959

CONSERVATIVE PERIOD.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1879	$22,517,382	$24,455,381	$1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634	1,543,228
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	2,240,059
1886	33,311,419	39,176,972	5,865,554
Totals	$111,933,208	$123,520,048	$11,586,840

It will be observed that there have been in all seven years of deficits; three of which were under Liberal rule and four under Conservative. The aggregate deficits of the Liberal period were $4,488,959, and the average for the three years $1,496,320. The aggregate deficits of the Conservative period were $11,586,840, and the average for the four years $2,896,-710. The average Conservative deficit was very nearly twice as great per annum as the Liberal deficit. The receipts, representing what the people were contributing, averaged, during the Liberal years, $22,337,290 per annum. During the two latter Conservative years the receipts averaged over $33,000,000 a year. The two greatest deficits of the Conservative period occurred when more *than ten millions a year more* were received than during the period of the Liberal deficits. The deficit of the past year was greater by over a million dollars than the three deficits of the Liberal period rolled into one! And yet this occurs under Ministers who, when in opposition, called Sir Richard Cartwright hard names for having deficits at all! Time brings its revenge, and the Liberals are now enjoying it to their hearts' content at the expense of their opponents. Politicians should beware of their chickens and their home-coming to roost.

FARMING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In a well considered article the Toronto *Monetary Times* refers to the difficulties agriculture has to encounter in the Dominion, where it may be said to be fairly prosperous as compared with the condition of the farmers of Britain and those on the continent. It is easy to understand that the rents which could be paid, in the past, are no longer "possible," and that reduced amounts must be accepted. This is true not of Ireland merely but of all other countries in Europe. In the actual state of things, a reduction of rent is inevitable; but this does not justify the no-rent cry raised in Ireland, for that means robbery pure and simple. Though nearly all Europe is feeling the effects of the depressed condition of agriculture, Ireland is the only country where there is a disposition to ignore the rights of landlords, and where a no-rent cry is set up. The result is that some of the Irish landlords are reduced to the greatest extremities. In one extreme case an Irish landlord with a rent roll of £600 a year has been obliged to go to the workhouse, neither the tenants nor their agents being willing to pay any rent. The tenants are taught to ignore the rights of landlords, and not to pay any rent if they find payment inconvenient. And not only will such as refuse to pay not give up the land; they insist on treating it as if it were their own, by retaining possession. Their miseries are paraded over the whole civilized world, while those of the landlords are ignored or treated with derision. In Ireland not less, perhaps even more than in other countries, there is need of readjusting the scale of rents; it would have been better if this had been done by agreement between landlord and tenant, than by the intervention of extraneous authority, or violence. But Irish landlords were not, any more than the tenants, always wise, and they have had to pay the penalty of their want of wisdom.

The decay of agriculture in Europe is, as we have said, by no means confined to Ireland. In England, large numbers of estates have been thrown on the hands of the proprietors, who are obliged either to work them themselves or let them lie fallow. Rents have decreased in England, as well as Ireland. The result as it affects landlords may be seen by a single instance. Guy's Hospital, which formerly derived £41,000 a year from its landed estates, now receives only £26,000. This declension has taken place in the last eight years. From France the same story comes. There farms are thrown back on the proprietors, many of whom are obliged to cultivate them themselves. In the Department of the Pas de Calais, one of the richest in France, 4,127 hectares are in this position; 6,979 hectares have been abandoned by farmers who only left when ruin overtook them, and 727 hectares are abandoned to sterility. The value of agricultural property, in that department, if we may trust the statements made in a petition of notaries, has declined 150,000,000 of francs. Lands offered at from a quarter to a third less rent cannot find tenants willing to take them.

In Canada farmers feel the effect of the decline in the price of produce; but they are not under heavy rents and their burthen of taxes is light; they are almost or entirely free from a number of expenses to which their European brethren are subject. And while prices have been going down the cost of sending their produce to European markets has been growing less. For the Canadian farmer, this facility of transportation means success. And in proportion as the cost of transporting produce from the countries of production to the countries of consumption decreases, does the English farmer feel the pressure of competition. In France, owing to the fiscal laws of the country, this competition is less felt; but what agriculture gains in freedom from competition, manufacturers lose in the increased price of the food of their workmen. England and Ireland feel the competition more than any other country; Ireland most, because her living margin is smallest. This is a reason why Irish rents should be reduced.

French and English tenants are only too willing to give up their holdings when they can no longer pay the rents. The French notaries, who take up the cause of the agriculturists, do not, in their petition, name any remedy. They merely ask that agriculture may be accorded the satisfaction due to it. Far from their intention is it to strike at the rights of property or to set up an anti-rent cry; the prerogative of using that cry belongs to the National League of Ireland and its abettors. The petitioning French notaries cannot help seeing that the fall in the value of agricultural land is beginning to affect the mortgagees whose security is becoming insufficient. Mortgagees are often virtual and sometimes become the real landlords; and when this happens, they suffer from a great and general decline in the price of land. In England, as well as in France, there are cases in which the decline in the price of land does not leave sufficient to pay the mortgagees.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The senior government organ has not yet discovered the fact that the working account of the provincial government for the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1886, showed an expenditure of $257,491.83 in excess of the revenue for the year; the total receipts from all sources amounted to $515,281.47, while the expenditure totalled $772,412.25. The Times repeatedly raised its warning voice and pointed out a result certain to follow the profligacy that was being displayed in the management of the finances of the country. Our appeals were laughed at in certain quarters and doubted in others. We then asserted that, financially, the country was rushing into bankruptcy as fast as it was possible for a set of governmental incapables to drive it. Ever since the Smithe-Robson combination obtained control of the affairs of this province, with the exception of 1883-4, they have so bunglingly managed its affairs that yearly deficits are as regular as the rising of the sun. The following table will illustrate at a glance the manner in which the government muddlers deal with the hard earnings of the electors committed to their trust. For the four years they have been in power the receipts and expenditures of each year are shown.

1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6
EXPENDITURES.			
$565,175.22	$360,681.19	$[illegible]	$772,412.25
RECEIPTS.			
$439,800.33	$391,279.95	$686,797.46	$515,281.47
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Summed up these deficiencies are as follows:

Shortage in 1882-3—		$135,174.89	
do	1884-5—	72,227.66	
do	1885-6—	257,180.78	
			$ 466,121.33
To which has to be added the deficit for the half year ending 31st of last December			$ 136,212.67
Total Deficit			$ 602,334.00

The supporters of the government claim credit for the apparent surplus in the accounts of 1883-4. The dry dock refund for that year amounted to $384,512.60. Were that sum to be deducted from the revenue of that year, and laid aside as it should have been, and as it was asserted it would be, the total receipts from all other sources would have been $506,767.29, while the expenditure amounted to $590,631.10, an excess over revenue of $83,863.81. This sum added to deficits already shown would indicate a total deficit for their term of office of about $700,000! To this sum, however, must be added the dry dock refund, which it is only too apparent has also been spent; but where, when or how, none can tell.

For the sake of the fame of our fair province we hope there is something wrong in the statement submitted to the Assembly. Figures, it is said cannot lie, but figures can be made to say strange things. The officers and heads of the financial department of the province attest to the correctness of the figures above quoted. If they are wrong the fault is not that of The Times in giving them a publicity which the government organs has designedly kept back. Matters have, indeed, come to a pretty pass in this province when its government is compelled to discount the people's paper out of the proceeds of which they grab their own salaries. Truly it is an appalling condition, and well may each and all ask, whither are we drifting!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The House on Monday was occupied until the adjournment in disposing of motions and questions, which had accumulated on the order paper during the debate on the address. The leader of the government was not present, but the volatile Secretary and the flexible Attorney succeeded in answering the inquisitors without imparting the desired information.

The proceedings were flat, stale and unprofitable. The member for Nanaimo failed to relieve the monotony with one of his characteristic ebullitions of spontaneous eloquence, while the junior member for Victoria, self-constituted leader of the left centre, searched the columns of The Times for a grievance, and found it not.

Mr. Higgins moved for a special return of all expenses in connection with the government house since confederation. The information sought for is contained in the public accounts, but the mover would not take the trouble to collect it. The motion was allowed to pass by the Provincial Secretary, who evinced a praiseworthy desire to help the ambitious legislator to "do something," and to give him a coveted opportunity to spread himself. But the same gentleman's question, directing attention to the storage of powder, did not fare so well. The rule of the House regulating questions by members prohibits statements of fact, and on Mr. Speaker's attention being called to the wording of Mr. Higgins' inquiry, it was ruled out of order. The member for Esquimalt could see hair-splitting in the ruling of the chair, but failed to discern ignorance of parliamentary practice on the part of the question. A tyro in the House, without any previous training to fit him for the work, who aspires to front ranks, is almost certain to make himself appear ridiculous.

The Hon. J. Robson laid a statement of expenditures and revenues for the past six months before the House. Deficit for that time, $136,-212.67! Financial bankruptcy is staring the province in the face, and still the supporters of the government cling to their idols and will vote them through thick and thin!

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A consistory will be held at Rome on March 7th, when a number of cardinal's hats will be conferred.

In the East the Liberals expect to redeem Russell, Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Brockville, North Lanark and North Renfrew, and have also a chance of capturing South Grenville and Pontiac, while the Western portion of the Premier Province is safe to back Mr. Blake up with a grand majority.

Dr. T. D. Crothers is working hard to prove that inebriety is contagious under certain circumstances. He has just printed a paper entitled: "Certain Hereditary and Psychical Phenomena in Inebriety," to illustrate his doctrine that intoxication may be imparted by contagion, when hereditary defects predispose the system to such influences.

A London newspaper declares that a Captain Maude, who died a week or two since, in the Jubilee year of Victoria, was the grandson of a man who lived twelve years under Charles II. His grandfather, Sir Robert Maude, was born in 1674; his father, the first Lord Hawarden, in 1729, and he himself in 1798. Thus three generations have covered 213 years, or an average of seventy-one years to a generation, and have lived under ten sovereigns. The first Lord Hawarden having been born as stated in 1729, married in 1777 for his third wife a young lady of 18, who lived to be ninety-two and died in 1851. There were thus 122 years between the birth of the husband and the death of his wife. Such a case is probably unique.

Want of space prevents the publication of tables of British iron and steel exports for the year 1886. Briefly stated the total exports were 3,389,197 tons in 1886, against 3,180,-682 tons in 1885, and 3,493,991 tons in 1884. The total shipments to the United States in 1886 were 803,632 tons, against 297,668 tons in 1885 and 454,755 tons in 1884. To the increased shipments to the United States alone can be credited the increase in the totals over 1885. Pig iron showed the greatest increase, and steel blooms also were heavily in excess of 1885. Indeed every line of exports showed an increase with the exception of hoops and sheet iron.

Among the most immediate questions forced upon the railroad managers of the country by the passage of the Interstate Commerce bill is the future of the pools and traffic associations. These organizations, through which the railroads themselves have attempted to regulate competition, fix rates and divide traffic, have multiplied until almost every portion of the railroad field is covered by their operation. It would seem that in many instances the opinion of railroad men is averse to their extinction, in spite of the prohibition by the bill of one feature, that of a division of earnings, which in many instances is the leading element of their existence. Whether it is feasible to retain their machinery within the provisions of the law merely for the collection of statistics and the voluntary maintenance of rates by the companies is an undetermined question. As bearing on this question recent developments in the west are of interest. Nowhere is railroad competition so rife as in the region covered by the Central Traffic Association, which organization includes the territory between the Ohio and the lakes, extending from Chicago and St. Louis to Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Within this territory, besides the Chicago pool, at various interior centres, are local pools designed to control the traffic passing through them and harmonize it with the Chicago pool. No great degree of success has attended the operation of these interior pools in the past, and during this week the process of disintegration has been active. The Peoria and Indianapolis pools seem to have fallen to pieces, while the St. Louis pool is unable to control its members.

STICK TO FARMIN'.

Makin' money ain't so easy,
Men'll fret and fool about
All their lives an' then be poorer
Than when they first started out.
Every one's a snatch 'an-grabbin',
Beats Sam Hill! W'y, I declare,
Man's relation to finances
Hain't the thickness of a hair.
Let me say while we're a talkin',
'Fore ye sell yer little farm,
An' by movin' to the city
Think ye'll live just like a charm,
Think 'at ye'll invest in somethin'
Make a fortune without work,
Wear good clothes an' be a fine bug,
Do your business through a clerk,
'At the rock 'at's allers rollin'
Hain't no moss. The man 'at falls
Is the man 'at lets the future
Swoller him teeth an' toe-nails.
My advice is stick to farmin',
Stick to it through good an' bad;
I'll bet a peck of rotten apples
Ef you don't ye'll wish you had.

The Retaliation.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary Manning has sent to Perry Belmont, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, a long and carefully prepared reply to the request of that committee for his views in regard to the House and Senate Retaliation bills, and for any suggestions that he may desire to make with reference thereto. He divides the subject to be considered into two parts; first, the fishing rights of the United States, and second, the commercial rights of United States vessels in Canadian ports. The report is very voluminous and is regarded to be assumed by the administration in regard to the fishery troubles.

OUR QUARTZ MINES.

Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company.

Excellent Prospects for Future Returns—A Valuable Property.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited) was held this afternoon in the office of Mr. G. A. Sargison, Secretary of the company, Langley street. Mr. Joseph Heywood, the President of the company, occupied the chair, and called upon the Secretary to read

THE ANNUAL REPORT:

To the shareholders of the B. C. Milling and Mining Co. (Limited):

The directors beg to submit the financial statements of the company for the year ending 30th January, 1887.

During the past year work was resumed upon the company's mining locations in Cariboo, and although the company had funds in available securities, amounting to $4,800, the directors deemed it advisable to levy small assessments of one cent per share per month, in order to retain a sufficient amount in hand should it be found necessary to let a contract of any magnitude, for the act of incorporation prohibits the directors from incurring any liability greater in amount than that at the company's credit.

It will be seen that the financial condition of the company is good; cash and securities in hand amounting to $5,717.13, with a liability of only $340.35. Mr. Joseph Mason, the company's agent at Barkerville, reports that the company's buildings and machinery are in good order. These rank among the assets at $61,991.56, the actual cost about eight years ago; and your directors have no reason to think that they have depreciated at all in value, the estimated cost of laying down similar machinery in Cariboo now being little, if anything, under the cost incurred in 1878. Should the development of the company's property warrant the erection of the mill for crushing, the whole of the valuable plant will be required. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Mason, your directors took up, last summer, the old Cariboo quartz company's location on the Bonanza ledge, situated immediately between the American and St. Lawrence locations (both the property of your company); thus securing a continuous claim of 4,500 feet. Mr. Koch, a mining engineer formerly connected with the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co., was then employed to examine the property, on which a shaft had been sunk by the former owners to a depth of 165 feet. His report has been printed, and a copy thereof sent to each shareholder.

Under the advice of Mr. Koch, a contract has been entered into for the sinking of a working incline shaft on the vein, to connect with and follow the old shaft; when completed to a depth of 150 feet from the surface your directors recommend a drifting on the vein in both directions from the bottom of the shaft, and should a large body of pay ore be opened up as the Directors have every reason to believe there will be, in their opinion the mill should be erected, and the necessary concentrators procured. But until the mine is well developed and a large quantity of pay ore is brought to sight they would not recommend the incurring of any further expense in the direction named.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the acquisition of a timber lease of 640 acres, adjacent to the company's mill site; and the directors would recommend that their successors in office secure even a larger tract of land, inasmuch as the company's saw mill has a cutting capacity of 10,000 feet per diem.

The directors would also recommend that their successors obtain crown grants covering the company's mining locations, on which thousands of dollars have already been expended, and which, being of inestimable value to the company, should be secured in such a way that no possibility of losing them through any neglect or fault of the directors or the company's agents could occur.

In conclusion your directors desire to congratulate the shareholders upon the material change for the better in the aspect of the company's affairs, and they hope, before the next annual report is presented, that their expectation of developing a valuable mine will have been realized.

Signed by order and on behalf of the directors.
J. Heywood.

Geo. A. Sargison, Sec.

Mr. Sargison also read the financial statement for the past year:

Jan. 30th 1887. Balance—cash at date, viz: Dominion Savings Bank	$ 5 42	
Head Office	211 05	
		$ 216 47
Interest on Loans	384 00	
From Savings Bank 1885-6	47 37	
		431 37
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Assessment No 8	[illegible]	
Assessment No 9, on acct	[illegible]	
Assessment No 10 on acct	415 74	
		1,[illegible]
Allowances on future calls		2 17
		$2,[illegible]

Victoria, Feb 2nd, 1887.
G. A. Sargison, Secretary.

EXPENDITURE.

General expenses, viz:		
G A Koch, examining property and report	$250 00	
Auditors Fee	10 00	
Printing & advertising '85-6	130 35	
Postage, Telegrams and stationery	48 29	
Revenue at Barkerville, preserving property '85-6	108 20	
		$ 547 [illegible]
Salaries		175 15
Interest on Loan		4 14
Cariboo Claim—withdrawn		324 82
T Cox, on ac	20	
R D Chetwynd	20	
R Dunfield	20	
W H Crafton	60	
R B Harper	15 00	
J M Musgrove	20	
J H McArthur	20	
J E E Sourstan	20	
E A Selwyn	20	18 20
American claim, work done		100 00
Balance—		
Cash at head office	317 97	
Barkerville office	579 17	
Savings Bank	10 00	907 12
		$2,[illegible]

Examined and found correct.
J. J. Austin, Auditor.

Victoria, Feb 2, 1887.

BALANCE SHEET

of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company made up to 29th January, 1887.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up		$[illegible]
Debts and liabilities—W Craib, Supt	$[illegible] 01	
J Mason, Agent	25 00	
Debts not enumerated under-acct	27 38	340,35
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Amount at credit of account		$24,[illegible] 72
		$67,[illegible] 84

Geo. A. Sargison, Sec.

Victoria, 29th January, 1887

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Property held by the company, freehold buildings		$ [illegible] 71
Plant, machinery, tools &c., cost on		61,[illegible]
Office furniture		46 75
DEBTS AND GOODS.		
Cash and improvements, loan on mortgage 6% per cent	$4,700 00	
Loan on joint note @ 8 per ct	400 00	
Central savings bank	10 00	
Head office	217 97	
Barkerville office	379 17—5,717 13	
		$67,[illegible] 84

Examined and found correct.
J. J. Austin, Auditor.

Victoria, 2nd February, 1887.

The reports on motion moved and seconded were adopted.

There was a considerable attendance of shareholders present in person while a large number were represented by proxy.

After a general conversation regarding the future outlook, which all considered to be extremely favorable, the shareholders proceeded with the election of a

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

for the current year. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen as having received the largest number of ballots cast, viz.: Messrs. Joseph Heywood, Hon. J. H. Gray, C. E. Redfern, F. S. Barnard, John Grant, John Irving and Thomas Earle. These gentlemen will meet in a few days and elect the President and officers of the company.

The following reports were also read:

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report that I have made a thorough examination of the books of your company and have compared the counterfoils of share certificates, cancelled and transferred with the stock ledger entries, and find the work correctly carried out and set forth. I have also examined the journal, and cash book with ledger entries, and have verified the cash book and cash balance by vouchers furnished by your secretary. I have certified to the various statements compiled for the information of the company, consisting of balance sheet abstract of receipts, and expenditure, and assets and liabilities.

I beg to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance offered me by your courteous secretary, Mr. G. A. Sargison, and should be but imperfectly fulfilling my duties were I to omit to remark that the condition of the books of the company bear most satisfactory testimony to the efficiency of the work performed by that gentleman, and tend to greatly to lighten the labors of a scrutineer.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. J. Austin, Auditor.

Victoria, Feb. 2, 1887.

MR. MASON'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Board of Directors of the B. C. Mining & Milling Company.

The undersigned begs to report that since the acquisition of the old Cariboo Company's location, on the Bonanza lode, and the resumption of active operations by your company, the work ordered by you has been carried out in accordance with your instructions. The grading for shaft and engine house has been completed. In the performance of the work the contractor cut through quartz 22 feet in width, and then had not arrived at the wall rock. The heavy fall of snow on the new uncovered ground, and the frost have so disturbed the surface as to render it unsafe to erect the foundations for the shaft and engine houses. Temporary buildings have, therefore, been built and the erection of the permanent ones deferred until spring, when the ground will have settled and admit of obtaining a secure foundation.

The contract for sinking the first fifty feet has been awarded to Messrs. Sincox & Dow, and the work will be completed about the 3rd of March. The surveys, plans and specifications of the works have been made by Mr. Craib, your mining expert, and have been from time to time forwarded to you.

The quartz mill, saw mill and other property are well housed and cared for and in a good state of preservation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Joseph Mason.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

Behring Sea Outrage Still Unsettled—A Growing Industry.

Mr. J. Grant, M. P. P., has given notice of a resolution in the Local Legislature, praying the Lieutenant-Governor to "move the Dominion government to represent to the Imperial government the necessity of taking such steps as will protect the rights and liberties of British subjects in the waters of Behring Sea." So far as we can learn, the outrage in Behring Sea last summer—when three Victoria schooners were seized by an American revenue cutter while catching seals sixty miles from land, and afterwards confiscated and their Captains punished—has never been officially brought to the notice of the Washington government. The Ministers of Customs and Marine and Fisheries—Bowell and Foster—were at the time in Victoria, and personally investigated the subject, which was looked upon as most opportune and certain to lead to an early settlement. But between the three circumlocution officers at Ottawa, London and Washington apparently nothing has been done, and the owners of the Onward, Thornton and Carolena are not only suffering from the delay but the whole industry is seriously retarded. Of course the resolution will carry unanimously, and we hope to see it backed up by a vigorous protest from the government. The sealing industry is a new one and still in its infancy, but still there are owned in Victoria the following sealing vessels: Steam schooners Dolphin, Grace and Anna Beck; schooners Mary Taylor, Sayward, Rustler, Mary Ellen, Pathfinder, Favorite, Kate, Juanita, Black Diamond, Alfred Adams, Mountain Chief, Triumph, Fairfield (3 masted), and the Onward, Thornton and Carolina at present held by the U. S. government in Alaska. These vessels employ, in the season, one thousand hands, and represent an invested capital of $300,000. Last year the production of the fleet was about 35,000 skins, valued at $260,000. The settlement of the Behring sea difficulty should be arrived at promptly and peaceably, and without bluster or jingoism on either side. If the American government is right in its contention that fishermen from the U. S. may fish within three miles of Canadian shores on the Atlantic, it is wrong in seizing our schooners in an open sea over fifty miles from land. The most extraordinary feature of the whole case is that any government, but especially that of an enlightened and progressive people, should assume positions so diametrically opposed to each other, one of which, at least, is directly at variance with international law and comity.

Italy and the Soudan.

Rome, Feb. 5.—The debate on the credit of $3,000,000 asked for by the government for sending reinforcements to the Soudan was resumed in the chamber of deputies to-day. Signor Bondini moved that the House pass to the order of the day, whereupon Premier Depretis announced that if the motion was adopted the government would resign. The motion was rejected by a vote of 215 to 181, and the credit bill was afterward passed by a secret ballot, the vote being 237 to 12.

Won't Attack France.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The *Journal Des Debats* has a telegram from St. Petersburg saying: The Emperor William, in reply to a message from the Czar, has stated that Germany has no intention of attacking France, and that Prince Bismarck has sent a similar dispatch to M. De Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The contents of both dispatches, the *Journal's* correspondent says, were communicated to M. Laboulaie, French ambassador at St. Petersburg.

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

The Remedial Compound consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

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LINCOLN'S OLD HOME.

THE VISITOR'S INTEREST CENTERS ABOUT THREE ROOMS.

A Most Interesting Collection of Relics and Mementoes—Contents of a House Replete with Memories of the Martyred President.

Both the man and the times unite to make every reference to Lincoln of sacred interest in the eyes of loyal Americans, and it was with something akin to veneration that we visited his old house in Springfield a short time since. The house stands to-day substantially as Lincoln left it. A few necessary repairs have been made, a few rooms have been papered, but no alterations or marked changes are to be seen. It is not an imposing looking house—nobody would think of calling it a mansion. It is somewhat weather worn; a coat of paint would add greatly to its looks. It is simply a plain twelve room frame house, with gable roof, standing high up from the street. The house stands on the corner of Jackson and Eighth streets. The yard, which is small, is three or four feet above the level of the street, and is entered by a flight of stone steps which are cut into the walls surrounding the lot. Upon the whole, the place would scarcely excite a passing notice were it not for the large gilt sign over the front door: "Lincoln Residence."

The inside of the house hardly merits a minute description. It is substantial in its looks, but plain and unpretentious. Roughly speaking, the rooms are symmetrically arranged on either side of a hall which runs through the middle of the house, there being six rooms on each of the two stories. The visitor's interest naturally centers about three rooms. These are the two rooms on the left of the hall as you enter and one of the upstairs bedrooms—the former having been converted into a Lincoln museum, and the latter into a war museum. These museums are the property of a Mr. Oldroyd, who now holds the house by lease. The collections are strictly private, though Mr. Oldroyd delights to show them to friends and strangers.

MAKING A COLLECTION.

Mr. Oldroyd, who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, began to make his collection when he was a soldier in the army, where he used to pick up war relics, war songs, illuminated envelopes and the like and send them home. Later, from sheer admiration of Mr. Lincoln, he began to gather mementoes of the martyred president, so that to-day he has over 2,000 different articles especially pertaining to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Oldroyd admits that he is something of a crank on the subject of his favorite hero, but he has spent hundreds of dollars on his special hobby, and to-day never loses an opportunity of getting a new relic of interest for his collection. No more interesting spot can be found than this old home of Lincoln, replete as it is with memories of the great man, and hallowed as it is by the presence of Oldroyd's collection.

The two rooms devoted to the Lincoln museum are separated only by an archway. Scarcely an article of furniture is admitted into the rooms except it belonged to Lincoln or is relative of Lincoln's history. Especially noticeable are two rosewood sofas covered with haircloth and two large rocking chairs to match, an old bedroom stand, an old fashioned settee, a couple of plain wooden chairs, and a huge walnut cradle, with solid foot and head boards. These all belonged to Lincoln. Robert and the rest of the children were rocked in the cradle. It doesn't require a great stretch of the imagination to see Lincoln's gaunt form and benignant face bending over it.

LINCOLN'S OFFICE CHAIR.

Lincoln's office chair also stands there, and up against the wall is a bookcase made out of one of Lincoln's old bedsteads. Lincoln's office chair is a plain hardwood chair of rather uncomfortable appearance. Of course, we sat down in it, and in as many more of the articles enumerated above as we could conveniently. If we can't walk in the footsteps of great men it is sometimes a sort of satisfaction to sit in their sitting places. Especially conspicuous in the collection is Lincoln's cook stove. This is the stove over which he used to prepare his own meals. It bears the name "Royal Oak." Though somewhat rust eaten, it is in first class condition, and polished as it is, as bright as polish will make it, it is one of the most interesting articles to be seen.

Directly in the middle of the room stands a rude stand or writing desk of Mr. Oldroyd's own make. Its appearance and history are too curious not to be mentioned. A few years ago some repairing was done to the Lincoln residence. Mr. Oldroyd took a piece of one of the old joists and had a very pretty inkstand carved from it. He likewise took a piece of one of the sills and had a penholder carved out of it, in shape like a goose quill; to this he had fitted a gold pen. Then, being in New Salem, he went to the old house where Lincoln used to board and obtained some of the timbers of the house. These he took home and made into a rude frame, bolting it together with rough screw bolts. For the top, which is put on at the angle at which writing desk tops are usually put on, he had made a granite slab. Here was a unique Lincoln memorial. It ought to be properly inscribed. So Mr. Oldroyd wrote to Whittier, asking him if he would compose a stanza of poetry suitable for the stand. Whittier agreed to do so. Then Oldroyd expressed to Whittier the inkstand and penholder above mentioned with the request that the poet should use them in the composition of the verses. This request was carefully observed, and the poetry, inkstand, and pen were sent back to Springfield. The verses were duly inscribed on the slab; we copied them for the reader's benefit:

> Let man be free! The mighty word
> He spake was not his own.
> The spirit of the highest stirred
> His mortal lips alone.

This writing desk is not at all handsome, but we doubt if anything could be devised more typical of the rough hewn character of the great man or more replete with memories of his life.

A SCRAP BOOK.

One of the most interesting relics of the collection is a scrap book which was made by Miss L. Williams, of Rockford, Ills. This book is filled with newspaper clippings, giving a detailed account of the funeral procession from Washington to Springfield. How the papers were procured we do not know, but the clippings begin with an account of the obsequies as given by the Washington papers. This is followed by a detailed account of the funeral procession, as reported by all the local papers of the places at which the funeral train touched. The book is very neatly made, and the account thus given is of exceptional interest. Miss Williams demurred for a long time about parting with her book, but concluding finally that it ought to be in Mr. Oldroyd's collection, she presented it to him.

Beside this detailed newspaper account of the funeral Mr. Oldroyd has a collection of 253 different newspapers giving accounts of Lincoln's assassination. These, of course, are of great interest, giving as they do different phases of the great tragedy and expressing different opinions concerning it. Further, there are in the museum eighty different lives of Lincoln, some in pamphlets and some in bound volumes of ample dimensions; 200 letters of opinion and reminiscence from the leading writers, statesmen and politicians of the country, and, what is of great value to all those who are interested in Lincoln's biography, 450 pamphlets, addresses and sermons that were delivered in various parts of the land at the time of the assassination. Some of these are historical, some biographical, some eulogistic. This collection of discourses is probably second to none, and its value in giving voice to the popular sentiment at that troubled period will easily be seen.

GLOBE AND EAGLE.

Conspicuous in the museum are a globe, a stuffed eagle and a well preserved wreath. This eagle, mounted on the globe and holding in his mouth the wreath, graced the top of the funeral car on its march to Springfield. How Mr. Oldroyd got possession of them we do not know; but certainly those who are at all interested in Lincoln's funeral and the fate of the catafalco that bore the remains can but feel a sense of satisfaction that this emblem of peaceful authority which surmounted the funeral car of the murdered president is in such safekeeping. Mr. Oldroyd prizes it, and jealously cares for it.

Around the sides of the rooms devoted to the museum, which originally were probably Mr. Lincoln's parlors, are arranged a series of glass cases for the better preservation of various articles of interest. Here are kept hundreds of curious mementos. In one case are sixty funeral medals and badges that were made and worn on the occasion of Lincoln's death. In another are 205 medals relating to special features of Lincoln's administration. They range in date from 1860 to the time of Lincoln's assassination. They are very interesting, especially to persons having a taste for numismatics. In another is a collection of all the bonds issued under Lincoln's administration. Some thirty different mourning badges that were worn by as many different societies in token of their respect for Lincoln are also to be seen, and a collection of eighty-one illuminated envelopes, such as were prevalent during the rebellion, bearing on them different pictures of Lincoln or cuts illustrative of special features of his work.

MANY MEMENTOES.

There is something especially touching in witnessing a collection of so many mementoes of the war president, gathered as they are and carefully arranged in the very rooms which he was wont to frequent. It is, so to speak, a curious blending of motley memories. From every imaginable corner, moreover, Lincoln's homely, but kindly, face looks down upon us and seems to speak to us; for Mr. Oldroyd has been indefatigable in picking up busts and medallions of his hero. No less than fifteen different busts of Lincoln grace various portions of the museum, and nine medallions in iron, china, glass and bronze are carefully arranged in a case.

It is curious to notice what out-of-the-way things will be picked up and cherished by a relic hunter. Perhaps the most interesting part of the collection now in the Lincoln residence is that composed of the numerous articles that one cannot stop to specify. Here, for instance, are pictures of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer, and Sergt. Boston Corbett, who shot him in Garrett's barn; here are pictures of Lincoln's horse and dog, taken immediately after the funeral of Lincoln at Springfield; here, religiously preserved, is a piece of an old checked gingham coat that Lincoln used to wear. Numerous autograph letters of Lincoln are preserved, and what are, perhaps, as curious as any thing, pieces of the four ropes that hung the conspirators—Atzerott, Payne, Harrold and Mrs. Surratt. These pieces of rope were presented to Mr. Oldroyd by Mrs. Gen. Dodds. These and hundreds of others invest the museum with a deep interest. It seems as though relic hunters were anxious that people should remember that Lincoln was a rail splitter. We do not know how many articles we have seen made out of rails that Lincoln split. Oldroyd's collection has a cane and a cross made out of such rails.

COLLECTION OF WAR RELICS.

The war collection, which has nothing especially connected with Lincoln, occupies a room up stairs, immediately in front of the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln used to sleep. Here is kept a very valuable war library. Mr. Oldroyd has systematically bought every book he has heard of that in any way treats of the war of the rebellion. His war library now numbers 1,100 volumes. Some of these books, of course, are of little intrinsic value, but many are of exceptional worth to the students of our civil war. Here, perhaps, is the best collection extant of the illuminated war envelopes that were such a rage during the rebellion. Over four thousand of these are prettily arranged in a case, no two being duplicates. But what to our eye was of far more interest is a collection of 500 Union war songs with illuminated tops in the original issue. During the whole time he was in the war Mr. Oldroyd paid special pains to the collection of these songs. Whenever he would hear of one he would send the money to the publisher and request that the song be sent to his home. Thus the sheets are all clean and perfect. We should like to see some enterprising publisher issue these in book form, reproducing the engravings and illuminations, and making each page a fac-simile of the original issue of the song. What American patriot would not love to have such a book? These songs were a power in their day; why should we forget how they first came forth to the world.

We pass over the many other features of the war museum. Pikes, lances, muskets, sabers, and relics picked up on various battle fields are common to all such collections, and have scarcely special interest enough to demand mention.

The existence of these collections and the appropriation of Lincoln's own house for their home will doubtless be to many, as it was to us, a bit of news. It was a pleasing surprise to us to find the hero's home and the mementoes of him thus intimately associated. We have no desire to impose a host of promiscuous callers on Mr. Oldroyd, but we feel bound to say that Springfield has no more hallowed spot to which to make a pilgrimage and no more interesting sight to reward the devotee for his pains than the Lincoln residence and the collections it contains.—"F. W. M." in Chicago Times.

Punched Coin in the Collection Boxes.

"What we need in our church is less preaching of prohibition and more preaching of honesty," was the exclamation of a business man to a friend who took the vacant seat beside the speaker on a train from Connecticut into New York. This rather remarkable comment was the answer the friend received when he asked the business man what he had that jingled so in the heavy bag that was taken from the seat to make room.

"This bag," continued the business man, "contains punched, clipped and abused coins, and I am going to New York to sell them for what they will fetch. Oh, no, I didn't take them in my business, but in another way, in which I couldn't refuse them. You see I am treasurer of our church, and these dimes and nickels and other coin were put from time to time in the contribution box. When clipped and punched coin began to be refused they began to make their appearance in our boxes when the collections were taken up. I suppose we have taken in $100 worth of this coin at its face value. I am going to suggest to our minister that he give us a sermon on petty dishonesty. Our church isn't peculiar in this respect either. The treasurer of one of the other churches in town tells me that he is bothered in the same way."—New York Sun.

England a Small Country.

One realizes how small the distance is from sea to sea in Britain, when he finds that a "swell" young American, with more money than he knows how to spend wisely and well, a scion of a railroad car wheel family by the name of Winans, has simply for amusement hired in Scotland a tract of field and forest that stretches from shore to shore, and yet includes less than 250,000 acres—a slice of territory that would make but a small ranch in our southwest. And as regards the extreme length of the United Kingdom, let these figures tell the exact story: His name was Marriott, and he was captain of the Nottingham Tricycle club. On his Humber tricycle he rode from end to end of England. He left the Land's End hotel, at Cornwall, on the 5th, and reached John O'Groat's house, Caithness, on the 9th. "Distance, precisely 900 miles, exact time, six days, fifteen hours and twenty-two minutes. Delayed by snowstorms in the Highlands, ten hours."—Boston Commercial.

NOTED CARTOONISTS.

A LIST OF ARTISTS WHO ARE SAID TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION.

Nativity of Our Prominent Pictorial Caricaturists—Characteristics of Their Work and Criticisms of Their Methods—Makers of Humorous Drawings.

The men who in New York follow in the paths of the masters, and contribute to the weekly press our social and political cartoons, come to us from different sections and various countries. Frank Bellew, who signs "F. B." in a triangle, a tall, slight man, was born in India. Thomas Nast, short and stumpy, comes from the Rhine. Joseph Keppler hails from Vienna. Woolf and Herford, Gillam and Sterner are Englishmen by birth, though Americans by education. Thomas Worth, Charles J. Taylor, J. A. Mitchell, W. H. Hyde are New Yorkers. James A. Wales, Frederick Opper, Edward W. Kemble, W. A. Rogers are from the west. Ciani is a Florentine. Zimmerman, who signs "Zim," is a native of Elmira. S. W. Van Shaick, who signs "Van" with a flourish, is at home in Albany.

Frank Bellew, Thomas Worth and Michael Woolf are representatives of the old school of caricature. They take us back to the Vanity Fair and Yankee Doodle days. They treat of life somewhat in the manner of Cruikshank. Fathers of family, meek daughters, brokers, street urchins look out at us from Bellew's cartoons. Often slovenly in his workmanship, and not in the spirit of the time, Bellew is yet generally fecund, quick, effective.

Thomas Worth, who is now connected with Texas Siftings, produces quite as much to-day as he did twenty years ago. He is very ready at seizing an idea, but he sketches it rather than works it out. Conventional when treating political subjects, he is in his element when he tackles turfites who chew and smoke, negroes who hold skinny horses and say incongruous things, musicians who produce much noise and little harmony, hotel clerks, low life swells, tramps. His drawing is bold. He began his artistic career when quite young on blotters and hymn books and much against parental wishes.

When a young man, Michael Knoedler, introduced him to Edwin Forrest. The cartoonist only drew a caricature of the tragedian, and Knoedler showed it to him. "Is the fellow mad?" roared Forrest. "You don't mean to tell me I have such legs, such a head! Look at the muscles in my arm, in my neck!" Forrest proved once again that he hadn't the slightest sense of humor, and though the cartoon sold far and wide at the time, he never could see the point, always considered it an execrable likeness.

Michael Woolf delights in child life. He illustrates capitally its amusing imitation of grown people, its witty sayings, its unconscious knowledge of human nature. Subtract the exaggeration—which is the caricaturist's right—and you have truth. Children are drawn toward this man who understands them so well.

In the work of Thomas Nast there is no trace of Cruikshank. His style may not be acceptable to the sticklers for the grammar of art, but it is his own, and he has made it popular with the crowd. He scored his great hit, as is known, about the period The Times began its crusade against the Tammany ring. Every one remembers old Tweed, with the big nose, bulging eyes, big diamond, big paunch, as represented by Nast. Nast has no lightness of touch, no deftness of hand. His pencil does not trot, but plods. His people all move slowly, many clumsily.

It was about ten years ago when people began to tire of the black and white cartoons that Joseph Keppler stepped in with Puck and gave them colored cartoons. His drawing, from the very first, was correct, easy, fearless; his manner large; his color brilliant. Looking over his work, it may be said that he is successful as a political rather than as a social cartoonist. His gentlemen do not stand well, sit well, dress well. His women are often coarse. But his cartoons of politicians, of high or low degree, have individuality and expression, are excellent, recognizable reproductions of the originals.

Prompted by the success of Keppler's weekly, James A. Wales, tall and portly, became the leading spirit of Judge, a rival in the same style, but of opposite political faith. It is evident that he appeals to the masses and does not care for the judgment of the critical. Original in his ideas, bold in their execution, he aims to be strong and often succeeds only in being vulgar. The types which he catches best are generally taken from the slums. Wales works at short notice and rapidly.

If Wales was formerly on Judge and has recently done some cartoons for Puck, so Gillam, tall, slender, with keen, intelligent eyes, was originally on Puck, and is now, under the new management, the head of the staff of Judge. Gillam conceives his own subjects, but he is not always happy in the way he executes them. His figures are often wooden; his faces often have jaundice or an attack of the browns; his grouping is often huddled.

Of the artists who have gathered around Keppler, Wales and Gillam, Charles J. Taylor and E. Zimmerman are by far the most noteworthy. Both these men have a large way of treating a subject, are correct draughtsmen without seeming cramped by rules, put movement into the beings of their creation, and have abundant invention. Nor must we forget tall, gaunt A. B. Frost, who is an occasional contributor to Puck, and who in this and other papers has made hundreds and thousands laugh at their own folly.

When J. A. Mitchell, who had received his education in Boston and in Paris, founded Life a few years ago he did so ostensibly to counteract the snobbishness of certain circles in society, to attack Anglomania and a number of other manias, and to protest against the glare of his colored cartoon contemporaries. But his models were decidedly foreign and the execution was amateurish. The drawings of Mitchell, especially his young women and cherubs, are now full of technical skill, grace and spirit. W. H. Hyde, who does considerable work for Harper's Bazaar, and who has exhibited water colors, is very clever in his representation of tete-a-tete conversations. No one can do a society gathering, a little group behind the scenes, a promenade better than W. S. W. Van Schaick. He is a pupil of Gerome and skillful with the brush as well as the pencil. Few equal Albert E. Sterner in picturing a fashionable party in a box at the theatre; a knot of well dressed club men in the lobby; women who give a listless attention to the play, whisper, stroke their gloves; men who smile the regulation society smile or stare with well trained indifference.

Some of the comic head and tail pieces of Oliver Herford and his illustrations in the text are often apt and effective. But the figures of McVicar strike me as stiff and conventional as those of a tailor's fashion plate, and Attwood has not made much artistic progress since he depicted in spirited style the manners and customs of Harvard. The political cartoons of William A. Rogers appeal to the intelligence of the reader, and are generally well conceived and well worked out. Edward W. Kemble, member of the art staff of The Century, as a caricaturist chooses the broad farce of social life. His figures breathe; his faces have expression. Nothing is conventional in this man's work; almost everything is studied with wide open eyes.—New York Times.

Not to Be Hurried.

One day Beauregard, with several lesser lights, came upon a sentinel who had taken his gun entirely to pieces and was greasing lock, stock and barrel. The grand general looked like a thunder cloud, but neither his flashing uniform nor the scowl on his face had any effect on the sentinel, who quietly proceeded to rub a piece of his gun.

"Say," remarked an officer, "that's Beauregard there; he's sort of a general."

"All right," said the sentinel, unmoved; "if he'll wait till I get this gun together I'll give him a sort of a salute."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Czar Sent for His Uniform.

When Prince William, of Prussia, visited the Russian emperor on the occasion of the recent imperial hunt at Brest Litovsk, the czar found himself without Prussian uniform, and the consequence was that a messenger had to travel all the way from St. Petersburg by special train to repair the deficiency. The czar discovered his loss the afternoon before Prince William's arrival. Sending word to his valet to have a Prussian uniform in readiness for the morrow, the man appeared to say that by his imperial master's orders all uniforms had been left at St. Petersburg.

An aide-de-camp was sent for: "A Prussian uniform must be here by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning." It was then 4 o'clock. The aide-de-camp dispatched two telegrams, one to the master of the imperial wardrobe at St. Petersburg, and the other to the railway authorities, and about 6 o'clock a locomotive set off from the Russian capital carrying the messenger intrusted with the required dress. Fresh locomotives were in readiness at Dunaberg and Wilna, and the distance of 900 kilometres was traversed in thirteen hours, a rate of seventy-three kilometres per hour, so that the uniform was in readiness for the czar at the time fixed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Return of Damaged Books.

Mr. C. A. Clapp, who is in the book business, showed me the other day a newly published book, just in from a Boston publisher, in which by transposition or dropping out of a page in the making up of the type the entire work was spoiled. We fell to talking about errors of this kind when Mr. Clapp said: "As a rule the public does not know or readily discover such things. Not long ago the American News company handled a reprint of Dickens' 'Pickwick Papers' in which there was inserted by mistake an entire 'signature' from 'Nicholas Nickleby.' This was a striking error, yet only ten copies out of about 1,000 that were sold were returned to the news company." These were cheap books, and the buyers may not have thought it worth while to chase after the company for twenty cents, but another consideration may have been at the bottom of the small percentage of the damaged books returned. The average American reader jumps through a book, instead of reading it, and it is no doubt true that many of the purchasers of this edition of 'Pickwick Papers' glanced hastily through the pages from "Nicholas Nickleby" without discovering the difference.—New York Tribune.

English Army Officers' Intelligence.

To no one can the result of the recent examination for the staff college have proved a greater disappointment than to Lord Wolseley. Taken all round, the list is about the worst that ever saw the light. And Lord Wolseley, like many others, had prided himself that the officers of the reformed army were more keen and intelligent than those of bygone times. We could not have a better test than the competition for the staff college and the latest returns shows that out of the whole of the cavalry and infantry of the line only thirteen officers qualified to enter the college. In the old days it often happened that large numbers qualified, but could not obtain entrance owing to a lack of vacancies. Now, however, such is the apparent indifference of the younger members of the profession that five men had this year to be taken in who had not qualified, because otherwise there would not be a sufficient number of students.—London World.

The Calcium Light Doomed.

The calcium light, which has done so much for stage representations in the past, is doomed. As the old gaslight has been superseded by the electric light, so also must the lime light give way before it. Every known shade in stage lighting can now be produced by electricity. We can get a warm yellow glow, a deep canary shade, a white light, a pale blue effect, a weird greenish tint, or a bright and effulgent red light, to say nothing of a soft, continuous non-dazzling illuminating flame. Chambery and other schools have also contributed much toward realism on the stage.—New York Mail and Express.

Not Likely to Suffer.

There is a millionaire in town who has a great reputation for meanness. Recently he was interested in some of the failures and made some sweeping losses.

"Oh, it's awful! I'm ruined, quite ruined!" he said to a fellow sufferer.

"I am sorry, but, after all, there's one great thing in your favor."

"What is that? I can't see it."

"You won't need to change your mode of life at all."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Spanish Conspiracy.

The official press organ of Senor Ruiz Zorilla is practically the only newspaper which does not express satisfaction and gratitude at the announcement that the queen, on the recommendation of the government, has resolved to temper justice with mercy. It is an undoubted fact that the most extreme and utterly unscrupulous republican conspirators desired that their dupes might be shot, in order that the reign of the young king might be baptized with blood. They even provided victims to insure this. As it happens, the only blood shed has been spilled by those engaged in one of the vilest and most criminal conspiracies in modern history. When the details of the plot are published this language will not be found one whit too strong. One fact proves this. Bands of assassins were told off to murder any officers who should attempt to enter the barracks and take command of the soldiers, who were thus obliged to obey the sergeants, already suborned. In this way Gen. Velarde and Count Mirasol were foully assassinated.—Madrid Cor. London Times.

Passengers in a Tinder Box.

The ordinary passenger car is a tinder box. Built of dry and inflammable woods and the paints and varnishes with which it is finished, composed of ingredients that burn as readily as gunpowder; no sooner does fire come in contact with any portion of its inner surface than it is wrapped in flames instantaneously. As the passengers, as a rule, find themselves unable to get out of the car, and as no one can break into it, the incineration of every person in a wrecked railway car in which coal stoves and oil lamps furnish heat and light is a matter of a very few moments. Some of the more progressive railways, while still clinging to the inflammable car, have adopted systems of steam or hot air heating, especially for their best and most liberally patronized trains. It is doubtful, however, whether there is any single road in the country that does not still use the stove on its cheaper trains or its branch lines.—Philadelphia Times.

The Tune That Catches.

Fifth avenue, 11 p. m.:

Beggar—Only a penny, please, sir.

Snobson—Got nawthing faw you.

Beggar—Ah, sir, you didn't used to be so 'ard 'arted in the days I see you tooling your four-in-'and to the Darby, sir, a-going to see your 'osses captur the cup.

Snobson—Haw, begad! The paw wetch wecognizes me. Heaw!

Fills the beggar's hat with small change, and goes to the club to treat himself to a bottle of wine.—Town Topics.

The Fish Merchant's Explanation.

A fish merchant offers some cooked crabs for sale. "Are your crabs fresh?" inquired a customer. "For sure." "Why have you cooked them, then?" "To keep them from getting away."

School Text Book on Hygiene.

The text book on hygiene authorized by the Connecticut legislature last winter is to be prepared by the state board of education, and will be ready for the public schools about Jan. 1.—Chicago Times.

M. Pasteur and His Decorations.

Decorations from foreign countries still pour in on Pasteur, who can not remember the half of them and who never wears any of them.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

SCHIAPARELLIS' DISCOVERY CONFIRMED BY OTHERS.

Supposed Artificial Water Courses Discovered in Mars by the Director of the Milan Observatory—Phenomena of a Startling Character.

The discovery of a network of so-called canals upon the planet Mars by Schiaparelli several years ago has been confirmed this year by observers both in England and Italy. In 1877, Mars, being on the same side of the sun as the earth was, and in that part of its orbit which brought it unusually close to the earth, shone with great splendor in the midnight sky. It was under these favorable circumstances that Professor Hall, with the huge telescope that had just been set up at Washington, caught sight of two small moons revolving close around Mars, and moving so swiftly that they might almost be compared to little golden shuttles playing back and forth on either side of the ruddy planet's disk. The fame of this discovery was so great, and the delight of the astronomers, who found here a new and totally unexpected test of the laws of planetary motion, so unbounded, that another discovery, made at the same time, received comparatively little attention. This other discovery, was the work of the keen eyed director of the Milan observatory, M. Schiaparelli. He found that the equatorial regions of Mars were intersected by long narrow lines which resembled in color those spots that are believed to be seas, and which began and ended in these Martian seas, thus indicating a close connection between them.

The shape of the supposed water courses suggested the name "canals," which was applied to them. Some astronomers of reputation argued that they really were canals constructed by the supposititious inhabitants of Mars; and to the objection that the canals were too large to admit of the supposition that they could be artificial works—some being sixty miles or more broad—they replied that since the force of gravity upon Mars is very much less than upon the earth, the inhabitants of that planet might attain a proportionately greater stature and a muscular power and agility that would enable them to undertake works utterly beyond the capacity of terrestrial men. This sort of speculation tended to bring Schiaparelli's really brilliant discovery into derision, particularly among those whose telescopes did not reveal the phenomena he had detected. But Schiaparelli insisted that he had seen what he had seen, and his discovery was defended by his well established reputation as an observer.

In 1879, Mars being once more favorably situated, he saw his canals again, and discovered a number of new ones, and in the fall and winter of 1881-2 he repeated his observations. On these last two occasions he made a still more surprising discovery, namely, that the canals, or many of them, were double. Right alongside those which he had seen before, and following the same sinuosities, he detected new canals. He made a map of Mars on Mercator's projection, and in this map the whole surface of the planet, except in the polar regions, is seen covered with a network of dark stripes running in pairs, intersecting the continents in every direction and invariably ending in the surrounding seas.

The manner in which the doubling of the canals was effected was not the least astonishing part of the discovery. They were not all seen double at once. Schiaparelli himself suggested that the phenomenon depended in some way upon the seasons of the planet. One after another the canals would double up. No less than seventeen successively exhibited this appearance in the course of a single month. The new canal would appear at first as a faint streak, barely discernible alongside the old one. It would then rapidly become darker and plainer, until in the course of a few days it was as broad and distinct as the original canal.

This strange doubling of the so-called canals made the whole phenomenon appear to those who were originally inclined to doubt its reality as the result of mere imagination or self-deception on the part of the observer. Schiaparelli himself relates that he was so astounded by what he saw that at first he thought he must be the victim of an "illusion, caused by fatigue of the eye and some new kind of strabismus." But he convinced himself by the most painstaking observations that there was no deception about his discovery. "As things stand," he said, "it would be premature to put forth conjectures about the nature of these canals. As to their existence, I need not say that I have taken every necessary precaution to avoid even the suspicion of illusion, and I am absolutely certain of what I have seen."

Yet, notwithstanding M. Schiaparelli's assurance that the world of Mars really possesses these curious markings, the fact has hitherto rested principally upon his observations alone. To be sure, a few of his canals had been detected several years before his original observation, notably by Dawes, but nobody besides Schiaparelli had beheld the phenomenon on any such scale as was exhibited in his map. But now confirmation of his discoveries comes from two most trustworthy sources. During the opposition of Mars this year Mr. Denning, of Bristol, and MM. Thollon and Perrotin, of Nice, undertook careful telescopic studies of the planet's surface. Mr. Denning was able to detect the existence of Schiaparelli's canals, although they were very faint lines as he saw them, and he did not perceive them double. Nevertheless, he saw enough to convince him that there was no deception in the Italian astronomer's observations.

MM. Perrotin and Thollon, in the purer skies of Nice, were able to accomplish much more. They plainly saw the double canals of Schiaparelli, and also detected the curious and rapid changes in the appearance of these objects that so astonished their original discoverer. Schiaparelli himself at about the same time rediscovered the double canals.—New York Sun.

Refinement in the Kitchen.

"A perfectly millennial girl came to me yesterday to see about a situation for one of her friends just after I had engaged an untutored, intelligence office maid," says a Boston housekeeper. "This ideal creature had The Century in her hand. She had evidently been reading it as she came up in the horse cars. She had on an extremely simple, well fitting dress and jacket, and she spoke much better English than my Latin school son, except when he is on his good behavior. She told me that she lives with Mrs. B.; then I remembered about her. She has lived with my friend seven years. All of the family think everything of her. She is simply a piece of domestic perfection, and she knows it and is proud of it, and makes it her mission to try to get other girls to be like her. She said her friend is very much like her—what a pity I haven't a chance to try her!

"You ought to have heard her talk. 'I wish my friend could come to you,' she said. 'I think it is so much better for a girl to live in a family of refinement and culture where she knows it is her place to serve and where she fits it than to live with commoner people who may try to make her feel her place less hard.' Yes, that's the way she talked. She said exactly those words, 'refinement and culture.' Wouldn't it be a supernal state of things if she should have a few disciples! She likes her work and respects herself in it, and makes it really her responsibility and her interest. No wonder that the family she serves all look happy and healthy. No wonder her mistress looks a year prettier and younger every succeeding winter!"—Boston Record.

Back window sills are made more attractive if painted a soft green or red and filled with some plant. An oblong box of live-forever or creeping Charlie will grow luxuriantly and require but little care.—Chicago Herald.

MODERN SHAMS IN SOCIETY.

The Many Deceptions and the False Glitter Which It Contains—Unreal Virtues.

Nothing is so clearly apparent to the intelligent observer of modern society as the many deceptions and the false glitter which it contains. There are social circles into which one may enter where the false and deceptive find no place, but these are in the minority. Glance at the average society of to-day, and there is but little in it that is really what one supposes it to be. How often is it that we find men and women carrying impressions of wealth and station far beyond their real income! Dignity is found to be only pretension, refinement an artificial gloss, and intelligence but a verbal display. White satin dresses are worn where the plainest muslin is scarcely within the wearer's income; broadcloth, where the simplest business suit, if honestly paid for, would almost be a draft upon the revenue received. Flowers are worn in profusion, jewelry loaned and carriages hired by those to whom the acquirement of the necessities of daily life is a struggle.

Society, instead of being made a great compact designed to promote the good of man and woman, is used only as a cunning contrivance to palm off unreal virtues, and give to the unsophisticated wrong and injurious impressions. Host and hostess share in the general deception with their guests, although neither is conscious of the other's deceit. The china on the table of the hostess is admired and its possession envied by her guest, while the former in return is driven to a maddening inward jealousy at the gorgeous garments of her guest. The guest knows not that the china is loaned, the hostess is ignorant of the unpaid bill of the dressmaker. The furniture, heavy portieres and expensive draperies are examined with admiration, and so fixed becomes the attention of the guest upon the embellishments of the home of her hostess that no room is left in the mind for a suspicion of a plan of purchase commonly known as the "instalment."

The young man, with only a cursory knowledge of the cost of feminine apparel, regards what is only inexpensive silk or satin as the richest goods the market affords. The young lady, in turn, silently calculates her chaperone's income by the flowers he sends, the liveried carriage in which he escorts her to the reception, and the full dress suit in which he is arrayed. Her untrained mind knows not the existence of places where a lunch may be had by a modest indulgence in beverages, and establishments where clothing is sold for a night.—Brooklyn Magazine.

THE CRIMINALS OF SIBERIA.

A Country Full of Tramps—Dangerous to Travelers—Officials Not Attacked.

Siberia is best known to the rest of the world as the land of exiles. Since the time of Peter the Great it has been the place of banishment for those who offend against the sovereign of Russia and his laws. Ordinarily from 10,000 to 12,000 criminals are sent there every year; the occasional revolts in Poland and the present spread of Nihilism through the empire add more or less largely to the involuntary emigration. In some years 20,000 or 30,000 exiles, including criminals and politicals, have been sent to Siberia, and of this great number comparatively few are ever returned to Europe. It naturally follows that Siberia is filled with an undue proportion of the criminal classes.

Many of the criminal exiles have been sent there for small offenses, and are consequently of the category of simple detenus, or "detained in the country." They can do pretty much as they like, as long as they do not return to Europe; can wander from place to place, and take any employment that is open to them. The result is, the country is full of tramps, and on occasions when there is a chance of making an honest penny by highway robbery the tramps are not slow to embrace it. In the winter the weather is too cold for their operations, and they mostly hibernate in the towns, like the tramps of enlightened America, so that the roads are comparatively safe, but if you carry any baggage in the rear of your sleigh it must be fastened with chains, and not with ropes, which can be cut away. In the spring the tramp's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of rural strolling, and he continues to wander till the snow falls again.

It is in this period that he is dangerous to the traveler, or, rather, to certain classes of travelers. He does not attack a government courier, as he knows he can and probably will be shot down without mercy, and, besides, the courier does not carry much money about him. The same reasons apply to travelers of the second class; officers on private business and not traveling as courier, and the game of the Siberian robber consists of the third class travelers—merchants—who are not often armed, and far more likely to have large sums of money about them than are the officials. Besides, the robbery or death of an official would rouse a very unpleasant hue and cry, while the same calamity to a merchant would be—well, it would not make so much trouble for the tramp.—Thomas W. Knox in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Honor Among Newspaper Correspondents.

There is much more honor now among newspaper correspondents than there has been in the past, and the most prominent correspondents of the country have, weekly, intrusted to them secrets which would have a large money value as news, but which they, in honor, do not use. They hear daily expressions of opinions which would ruin men who utter them if they were published but are given in confidence and such confidence is seldom violated. No one understands the effect of a statement upon the character of the man interviewed better than the interviewer, and good correspondents often withhold sentiments expressed for publication out of regard for the future of the man interviewed. This, however, is a matter of mere friendship.

If a person talks for publication, the correspondent has a right to report him just as he talks, whether the words he says be his political death warrant or the magic sesame which opens the doors of the presidential mansion. In reporting a private conversation, however, the correspondent has no right to use matter which he does not know will be acceptable to the man of whom he talks. If the correspondent is a well known newspaper man the supposition is that every conversation he has is in the line of his business, is intended for publication, and the public man should expect to see such a conversation reported in print without he makes a special request to the contrary.—Frank G. Carpenter in Cleveland Leader.

A Good Investment.

A young man in Cleveland, who invested several thousand dollars in an undeveloped silver mine, was taken to task by a former business friend of his father's, who said:

"I can't see what on earth possessed you to make such an investment."

"Well, I started out with a determination never to invest in any stocks which could shrink."

"But this stock——"

"Can't possibly go lower. I bought it for three cents on the dollar, and the seals on the certificates are worth four cents each for tags on plug tobacco."—Wall Street News.

Reclaiming Waste Lands.

In his new report on the work of the geological survey Prof. Powell estimates that there are 100,000 square miles of coast lands in this country made valueless by inundations, which, by use of the proper means, can probably be placed among the richest agricultural lands in the United States. The department is now studying the swamp lands and marshes of the Atlantic coast to ascertain the practicability of reclaiming them.—New York Sun.

Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii.

Queen Kapiolani, the consort of King Kalakaua of Hawaii, will arrive at San Francisco next August, when she will begin a tour of the United States.—Inter Ocean.

Port Angeles a Port of Entry.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th January states that the committee on commerce authorized Senator Dolph to favorably report his bill, to establish a sub-port of entry and port of call at Port Angeles, W. T.

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25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do. do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespun Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
20 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
20 inch Colored do.	75
20 DOZEN	
Size 17x35 Linen Towels	12½
24 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
18 Yds. do. do. Heavy	1 00
12 Yds. Canton Flannel	1 00
8 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
8 Yds., Wide White do. do	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds. do. Fine 36 Inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vicuna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37	1 50
All-Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET,

WM. O'REILLY, Manager.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 11, 1886.

SLATE MARKERS.

The political slate markers are now busily engaged in figuring out the result of the approaching Dominion election. Throughout the east, excepting Algoma and the united electoral district of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the nominations will be held next Tuesday. In British Columbia, the nomination for the Yale district will also be held on that day; that for the other districts at different dates later on. There will be a contest in every constituency in the province of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, as up to our latest advices both parties had their candidates in the field. In Ontario there are a few constituencies so overwhelmingly Conservative and Liberal that a contest therein would be an act of folly that neither political party is likely to commit. It is there quite possible that a dozen or so will be elected by acclamation in the premier province. In Nova Scotia the contest is being waged very bitterly. The repeal cry has again been raised in that province. If the repeal cry in this instance will be as effective as it was last spring another clean sweep need not surprise any one. Concerning the situation there the *Chronicle* says:

> If we carry eighteen or nineteen Dominion seats at the coming election it will show the determination of the province to have REPEAL. With repeal reciprocity is within our grasp. Without repeal and power to negotiate for our own interests there is no possibility of its being obtained. What would our people do if the Americans carry out their threatened policy of non-intercourse, and no vessel from Nova Scotia allowed to enter their ports.

On the other hand the Conservatives are positive of being able to divide the province with their opponents. In the last Parliament they stood sixteen to five Liberals. The Province of New Brunswick is claimed by both parties as certain to give them a majority. The probabilities however are in favor of the Conservatives, but by a reduced majority. Nothing now is heard of the "clean sweep" so glibly talked of a few weeks ago. A noticeable feature in the contest in this province is the closing up of the Liberal ranks, putting only their very best men in the field and in many other respects displaying excellent generalship. A majority for the government is conceded by the Liberals in that portion of the Dominion lying west of Lake Superior. The Conservatives claim a solid phalanx from British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. So far this province is concerned the chances are that the Conservative calculation will be near the mark. In the Northwest there is stiff opposition in the several districts and the result is somewhat problematical. However the following may now be accepted as the

CONSERVATIVE SLATE.

	Con.	Lib.
Ontario	54	38
Quebec	[illegible]	32
Nova Scotia	11	10
New Brunswick	12	4
Prince Edward Island	4	2
Manitoba	3	2
Northwest Territories	4	0
British Columbia	6	0
	[illegible]	[illegible]

From this it would appear that the Conservatives are likely to hold the fort, but with a reduced majority.

THE LIBERAL SLATE.

On the other hand the Liberals figure out a majority for their side thus:

	Lib.	Con.
P. E. Island	4	2
Nova Scotia	15	6
New Brunswick	10	6
Quebec	40	25
Ontario	50	42
British Columbia	..	6
Manitoba	3	2
N. Territories	1	3
Totals	123	92

A majority for Mr. Blake of twenty-nine in a House of two hundred and fifteen members. Every one admits that the contest will be a close one. A few days now will tell the tale and let the country once more settle down to business, which has been greatly upset within the last few weeks consequent upon the present political excitement.

IT HAS FAILED.

One of the stock arguments of the National Policy advocates in 1878 was that an advance in the customs duties would enable Canada to become a great manufacturing and exporting country, making other lands pay tribute to Canada. The following table will show how far the predictions of the high tariff disciples have been successful and how ignominious it has failed to cause the people of Canada to sell more than they purchase, it is only necessary to quote the official returns again:

CARTWRIGHT TARIFF.

	Exports.	Imports.
1875	$ 77,886,979	$123,070,283
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346
1877	75,875,393	96,307,962
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787
Total	$314,052,474	$405,669,378
		314,052,474
Excess of imports over exports		$ 91,617,904

NATIONAL POLICY TARIFF.

	Exports.	Imports.
1882	$102,137,203	$119,419,500
1883	98,085,804	132,254,022
1884	91,406,496	116,397,043
1885	89,238,361	108,941,486
Total	$380,867,864	$477,012,051
		380,867,864
Excess of imports over exports		$ 96,144,187

How then is this for balance of trade?

The Toronto *World*, which has of late been given a vigorous support to Sir John Macdonald is getting alarmed at the numbers who are deserting his standard. Under the heading, "Look out for Rats," it says:—Sir John has reached a somewhat critical stage in his premiership, and the *World's* advice to him is to look out for the rats. Rats desert a sinking ship, or what is equally true, if they think she is about to sink they begin to leave her. The Catholic vote has left him not because his ship was sinking but because they sympathized in a measure with Riel, and resented the attacks on the Catholic faith made by by the *Mail*. But besides this defection he should be on his guard against those who make a point of getting in with the winning side. Some of them think Mr. Blake might just manage to win, and they are squaring themselves accordingly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. W. W. Percival.

REPORT.

Mr. Baker presented the first report from the Committee on Private Bills and Standing Orders.

Mr. Baker presented a report from the Committee on Standing Orders, on the Delta railway.

UPPER COLUMBIA RAILWAY.

Mr. Baker moved for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Upper Columbia Railway Company.

Mr. Beaven said an explanation should be given of the contents of the bill. He was not aware whether it asked for aid from the House, but if it did he thought the procedure at Ottawa and Toronto should be followed. The practice there was to consider private bills without the clauses granting aid, which were afterwards brought in by the government.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon this point, when the motion was carried and the bill was read a first time and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways.

Mr. Bole moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this House, copies of all correspondence between James H. Jaques, or anyone acting on his behalf, and the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and between the Government Agent at New Westminster and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, respecting section 4 north, range 7 west, New Westminster District, and the Petition of Right with reference thereto." Seconded by Mr. Orr.

Hon. J. Robson went into an explanation of his connection with Mr. Boyd and others, and denied that he ever promised Mr. Boyd or Mr. Milligan the land, or that he had robbed the poor fishermen.

Mr. Bole said the Provincial Secretary had misstated what had been said on a former occasion. What he had stated was that Hugh Boyd had told him that the Provincial Secretary had promised him the land, which the latter now denied. And he (Mr. B.) believed Mr. Boyd and did not believe the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Orr corroborated Mr. Bole's statement. Mr. Boyd had told him that the Provincial Secretary had promised him that identical piece of land and that he had invited him to come down and apply for it.

Mr. Bole did not understand why the Provincial Secretary should show any temper. Mr. Boyd was a highly respectable citizen and his evidence would be taken anywhere. This was only an outcome of the famous election in New Westminster district. Because the Pro. Secretary said Mr. Boyd told an untruth that did not prove that he had.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bole moved, that an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence between W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., James Orr, M. P. P., and W. Norman Bole, M. P. P., and the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, respecting the roads between New Westminster city and Port Moody, and New Westminster city and Vancouver. Seconded by Mr. McLeese and carried.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. T. Davie said he had understood Messrs. Beaven and Grant, on the 31st January, to say that ballot papers had been issued at the last general election on which Mr. Beaven's name was obliterated. The insinuation was of a startling character, and if true should be enquired into by the House.

Mr. Grant said he had been told by several electors that a mark appeared over Mr. Beaven's name on the ballot paper, and was believed by them to obliterate his name.

Mr. Vernon corrected a report of his remarks in the *Inland Sentinel*.

Mr. Vernon moved: "That, whereas, much dissatisfaction exists at the transport rates charged by the C. P. R. Co. in the Province of British Columbia; be it resolved, that a select committee be appointed by this House, with power to call for persons and papers and examine witnesses, to enquire into and report upon the cause of such dissatisfaction, with a view of the House taking such action in the premises as it may deem to be desirable."

The motion was carried and the following committee named: Baker, Cowan, John, Semlin, Turner, Prior and Vernon.

BURRARD INLET RESERVES.

Mr. Bole moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor; requesting him to cause to be sent down to the House copies of all letters, despatches, minutes, or orders-in-council, and all other correspondence which passed between the Dominion government and His Honor's Ministers, relating to the cancellation of reserve of lands west of North road and North arm, Burrard Inlet, referred to in a public notice dated 10th May, 1884, and signed by the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works." Seconded by Mr. Beaven, and carried.

COAL HARBOR EXTENSION.

Mr. Beaven moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this House copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, telegrams, agreements, and communications not already published, between the government of British Columbia, or any of its members, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any one on its behalf, respecting the subjects mentioned in their agreements of the 23rd February and 23rd November, 1885, or any other public matter." He said it was desirable to have the fullest information of what had taken place during the recess. Motion carried.

THE SHARP CURVES.

Mr. Beaven moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this House copies of all Orders in Council, engineers' reports, telegrams, correspondence, agreements, and communications between the government of British Columbia, or any of its members, and the Dominion government, or any one on its behalf, or with any other person, respecting the change in curvature upon the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, which resulted in the agreement dated 20th August, 1883, entered into between Collis P. Huntington, of the city of New York, Charles Crocker, Charles F. Crocker and Leland Stanford, of the city of San Francisco, U. S. A., and Robert Dunsmuir, James Dunsmuir and John Bryden, of Nanaimo, B. C., of the one part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, of the other part, being changed." He said that in 1884 this House passed an act giving the Dominion Government power to negotiate for the construction of a railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo. The contract made was exceedingly favorable, and all the valuable land from Nanaimo to Seymour Narrows was given for a railway for half of that distance. Not only did the province give so much, but the Dominion Government gave a large money subsidy as well. Under the statute passed, it was worth noting that the company incorporated contained the names of four Americans—the railway kings of California—to three British Columbians. The curvatures of the railway were fixed by parliament at a minimum of 850 feet, which was changed by Mr. Dunsmuir without authority. At least forty five curves, as built by Dunsmuir, exceeded the minimum as fixed by statute. A well known and prominent engineer had stated that it would cost the contractors two or three hundred thousand dollars to change the line to the specifications, and there is no doubt that it would not have been in the interest of the American contractors to have made the change, although it would have been in the interest of the country. It ought to be known upon what authority the contractors changed the curves. The Minister of Justice had stated in the Commons that the bill legalizing the sharp curves had been introduced at the request of the British Columbia Government and it seemed an extraordinary thing that the initiative should be taken by it. The matter did not reflect any credit upon the government. The practical result to be derived from bringing this subject forward now was this: The consent of this House for the changes made had never been properly secured, as a resolution could not over-ride a statute. The curvatures had been legalized by a resolution, whereas the contract was made by statute. The decision of Mr. Justice Henry also showed that the title to the land granted to the Americans and Robt. Dunsmuir was still with the Provincial Government, and if Mr. Dunsmuir had the deeds in his pocket, as he said he had, they were worthless; if any advantage was to accrue by changing the terms of the contract, it should accrue in favor of the country, and not of the contractors. The grant of land, was not, in his opinion, authorized by the British North America Act.

Attorney-General Davie reviewed the question and said there was no objection to the motion.

Mr. Stenhouse thought the motion was one that would command the approval of gentlemen on both sides, because the returns asked for are as urgently needed for the vindication of the government as for the satisfaction of the House. The mode in which the curvatures of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo section of the Island Railway reached their final adjustment is at present the secret of a favored few. It is difficult to understand how such secrecy can serve any purpose of public utility. The history of these railway curvatures winds its tortuous way amid a darkness that may be felt in the suspicion which arises from it. One fact alone is visible in the surrounding gloom. When we consider the wonderful assurance with which one of the most important provisions of the contract was set at defiance, we are lost in admiration at the genius that was enabled to secure not merely impunity for the culprits but a reward for their audacity. (Applause.) The people of Comox have a very peculiar interest in the subject. It was said on a former occasion, by the junior member for Victoria city, in a speech of much impartiality, that no complaint had been heard from the people of Comox, but a complaint, in the form of a petition, will be sent at the proper time, not to this House, but to Ottawa. (Applause.)

Hon. J. Robson, in speaking to the motion, said there were only four cases in which the curves were sharper than the contract called for.

Mr. Theo. Davie thought the resolution should not be allowed to pass. The railway, he said, cost over $100,000 more by the manner in which it had been constructed than if longer curves had been used. The only object of the motion was to annoy the senior member for Nanaimo (Dunsmuir).

Mr. Dunsmuir said the electors of Victoria stood in their own light by returning such a narrow-minded man as the junior member for Victoria. He (Dunsmuir) had done more for Victoria than ever Mr. Beaven had done or would do.

Mr. Grant said he had voted with the government on this question last year, but it was an extraordinary thing to be told, as they had been by the Provincial Secretary, that the issue was a dead one. The government last session, when the resolution sanctioning the short curves was before the House, stated that their attention had been called to it only a day or two before, while it was now known that they knew of it months before.

Mr. Semlin said as the government did not appear to be particularly well enlightened on the subject, the resolution should pass in order that they might be better informed.

Mr. Higgins was opposed to the production of the information, because it would annoy Mr. Dunsmuir.

Mr. Beaven said he could prove that the government had received a telegram from the Minister of Railways on the 25th Feb. about the curves, whereas they did not bring it before the House until 6th of April. If Mr. Davie did not want information he should not sit here.

The motion was then put and lost on the following division:

Yeas—Bole, Beaven, McLeese, Semlin, Grant, Stenhouse, Davie A. E. A.—7.

Nays—Robson, Croft, Thompson, Higgins, Baker, Prior, Turner, Vernon, Allen, Mason, Cowan, John, T. Davie, Anderson—14.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Higgins called attention to the cold condition of the reporters' gallery, which, he said, was slow torture to the reporters. Members complained of incorrect reports, but if they had to sit where the reporters do they would have some idea of the work. The galleries should be warmed, and he would suggest the use of gas stoves.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m., the gas meter being frozen.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

On Friday Mr. John will move that an order of the House be granted for a return by the government of copies of all correspondence between the government and the municipal council, respecting the transfer of Mount Douglas reserve, in Victoria district, to the corporation of Victoria City.

On Monday Mr. Higgins will introduce a bill to amend the Ballot Act of 1877.

Mr. Higgins will introduce a bill to amend the Municipality Act of 1881.

Mr. Orr will ask, that a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial governments respecting the railway bridge across False creek, District New Westminster, be produced.

Mr. Theodore Davie, that, whereas, it has been stated by an honorable member in his seat in this House, that at the last general election, whereat the senior member for the city of Victoria was a candidate, ballot papers were supplied to electors with the name of the said member obliterated; be it

"Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to call for persons, books and papers to enquire into and report to this House upon the conduct of the last general election in the city of Victoria, and whereas any such obliterated ballot papers were supplied to any of the electors thereat, and what circumstances, said committee to consist of Messrs. Beaven, Grant, Turner, Prior and the mover."

NOTICES OF QUESTION.

On Monday Mr. Higgins will ask if it is the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates for the current year to provide for the erection of a suitable building for parliamentary purposes.

On Friday Mr. Cowan will ask, can any timber lease or permit, in the Cariboo district, been applied for, and if so by whom and for what extent?

NINTH DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 10th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15. Prayers by Rev. W. W. Percival.

EXPLOSIVES.

The Attorney-General stated that the government had communicated with Lieut.-Col. Holmes in respect to the storage of explosives in the drill shed, who had replied that the complaint had been forwarded to the Militia Department. An explosion, Col. Holmes stated, was scarcely possible, except in case of a fire, and even then it was extremely improbable.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Mr. Anderson moved his resolution in relative to the establishing of a bonded warehouse either at Esquimalt or Victoria, notice of which he had given some days since. The preamble and the resolution itself covers a very wide range.

The mover said the resolution was to encourage commerce, which every British Columbia should support. If passed it would encourage vessels and shippers to bring commerce to this port, and if they could not find ready sale, they could at a small charge, place their goods in the warehouses, where it could be insured, and an advance be secured upon it. Every vessel coming into port would leave from one to five thousand dollars. By the encouragement given, Hongkong, from a little barren rock, has risen to commercial centre of great importance where over 5,000,000 tons of shipping annually enters. There were many articles of commerce—tea, sugar, rice, jute, cotton, silk, spices, and many other articles—which might be imported from that country. Shippers would be encouraged by this means to procure cheap cargoes and bring them to Victoria and there await a favorable sale.

Mr. Higgins seconded the resolution. The idea of establishing a large bonded warehouse was so good that it should commend itself to the favorable consideration of the House. Victoria and Esquimalt were directly in the path of commerce, and the construction of such a building would supplement the advantages that nature has given them.

Mr. Allen regretted that he could not support the resolution, which was premature. The finances of the Province, if any were to spare, were required to develope the mining industry on the mainland.

Mr. Orr suggested an amendment. There were other seaports in British Columbia besides Victoria and Esquimalt which were gateways to the province and he moved that these names be expunged and the words "numerous seaports be inserted instead. It was extremely selfish to ask the Dominion Government to construct a warehouse at either of those points.

Mr. Prior would oppose the resolution, because he thought there was no possibility of procuring government aid and it was not a case where it should be granted. Were there any necessity for such a building there were private parties in the city who were ready to build it. It looked to him like a mischievous interference with private rights. Goods were now stored at 20 cents per ton for a month in private warehouses.

Mr. Turner opposed the motion. Were the government to aid such an enterprise it would undoubtedly be an interference with private rights. If trade increased, storage accommodation would quickly be provided, while the importation of goods for storage would be very detrimental to trade. The question should be left in the hands of the mercantile community.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The debate on procedure, in respect to bills asking for government assistance, developed an anomaly. M. Dunsmuir, who would not be accused by his most ardent admirer with ever having looked inside of "May," or even with reading the rules of the House, could not understand that it made any difference what a bill contained. The time-honored, constitutional practice that expenditure can only originate with government, is to him incomprehensible, and hence his contribution to the debate was quite "as funny as a circus," although not half so edifying. As Speaker of the House "King Rab" would be Egotism on a Pedestal, alongside of which Bartholdi's famous statue would be dwarfed into insignificance.

The Provincial Secretary gave an explanation of his "crooked" dealings with Messrs. Boyd, Milligan and the fishermen in respect to section 4, north range 7 west, New Westminster district.

Mr. Bole pointed out that as it was a question of veracity between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Robson, he had no hesitation in believing the former.

"Now you have him and now you haven't"—as the man said when he put his finger on the lively flea and found it had flown, or hopped—might be said of the Provincial Secretary. He never made a statement which he was not prepared to wriggle out of, explain away, or deny, as the exigency of the moment requires. As Mr. Bole put it, spearing eels in a mud-pond with a bulrush is equally as certain an occupation as would be an attempt to fix Mr. Robson to a statement once made.

Mr. Beaven's motion calling for the correspondence with the Dominion government respecting the change of curvatures upon the E. & N. Railway was voted down. The Attorney-General, who is supposed to lead the House, said there was no objection to the motion, but his brother, who controls a larger following, anxious to reinstate himself in the good graces of the member for Nanaimo, ordered it otherwise. The absurd cry, that the motion was an attack on Mr. Dunsmuir was raised, and the information was refused. The president of the railway, knowing there was something that would be better covered up, did not vote for the motion, but fourteen members were found who thought more of the smile and favor of King Coal than they did of doing their duty to the province. The following are the names of the members who were in favor of suppressing information:

Robson,	Croft,
Allen,	Vernon,
Thompson,	Turner,
Mason,	Prior,
Baker,	Higgins,
T. Davie,	John,
Anderson,	Cowan.

The House, strange to say, was compelled to adjourn for want of gas, and John R. was present!

Mr. Higgins called attention to the prevailing arctic temperature of the reporters' galleries, and reminded members that it was not extraordinary if mistakes occurred occasionally in the reports, as frigid fingers and benumbed bodies were not conducive to accuracy or fullness on the part of the faithful reporters.

BLAKE IN MONTREAL.

The Liberal Leader is Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception.

While in Montreal last week the Hon. Edward Blake was the guest of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, General Manager of Molson's bank. He was received at the railway depot by the young Liberals of that city, while hundreds of others were present to accord the coming premier a greeting to Canada's commercial and shipping metropolis. A Montreal dispatch says that the meeting addressed by him in Queen's Hall was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. The hall is the largest in the city, and has a seating capacity of about 3,000, but on this occasion upwards of 4,000 were crowded into it half an hour before the meeting was opened. The doors were then shut, but frequently they were forced open and the meeting interrupted by the crush of people anxious to hear Canada's greatest orator and statesman. An interesting feature of the gathering was the large number of ladies who occupied seats in the stage galleries. Mr. Blake appeared on the platform accompanied by Mayor Beaugrand, and a large number of leading citizens. He was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause, the vast audience rising to their feet and cheering him to the echo. After silence was restored, Mayor Beaugrand stepped forward and read the following address in English and French:

THE ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the Parliament of Canada:

Sir,—At the present moment, when the representatives of the province of Quebec have just affirmed their rights to free government, when the electorate of the whole Dominion are called upon to pronounce themselves on the Federal Administration, the Liberal and National Associations of the city of Montreal gladly embrace this occasion to offer you on behalf of your numerous followers in this province, their most cordial welcome to the commercial metropolis of Canada. We hail in your person, sir, the honored leader of a powerful political party, the coming Prime Minister of this great confederation, the eloquent sincere defender of the oppressed, the avenger of outraged public morality, the statesman whose broad views, free from fanaticism, are accepted by all, irrespective of creed or race, who are the true friends of Canada. In this, sir, your brilliant career is simply the continuation of your family traditions. The Province of Quebec, which fondly cherishes the past, still remembers how much she is indebted to your illustrious father for taking up her defence at a critical period of her history. We know that under your guardianship the best interests of the Dominion of Canada will be fully secured; that Provincial rights, so outrageously violated by the Ministers now in power, shall be respected and fearlessly maintained; that your fiscal policy will be such as to guarantee as much as possible the continuance of home industries, with remunerative and constant employment to the laboring classes; that, in a word, and to use your own expression in a recent speech, our common country will be given under your leadership a broad and comprehensive, a truly national policy. It is with the utmost confidence, sir, that we now await your declaration on the main political questions of the day, fully convinced in advance that they will meet with the hearty approval of this immense meeting, and that the province of Quebec desirous of helping in the great work, and of proving her gratitude, will contribute to return you triumphantly to power on the 22nd of February next by a crushing majority.

The address was signed by C. A. Geoffrion, Joint President Liberal, Central and Election Committee; H. B. Rainville, President Club National; Edgar Judge, President Young Men's Reform Club.

For fully three hours the leader of the opposition held the audience spell bound by his masterly expose of the shortcomings and questionable acts of the government, carrying with him the vast audience by his peerless and matchless eloquence.

So far none of the leading Conservatives have attempted to address a public meeting in that city. This fact is commented upon. A change undoubtedly has come over the political spirit of Montreal.

The Fisheries Embroglio.

Following are the material points in the draft of a bill submitted to the House of Representatives at Washington touching the disputed fishery ground: The bill is entitled "an act to enable the President to defend and protect the rights and privileges of vessels of the United States." The preamble sets for cause for complaint and the necessity for the proposed legislation, and the bill goes on to provide that whenever the President shall be satisfied that vessels of the United States are, by British or Canadian authority, denied any rights or privilege to which they are entitled, he shall, at his discretion, lawfully close by proclamation all ports of the United States against all vessels owned by subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, except such as are in distress. Vessels violating this provision shall be seized and forfeited. Persons violating any proclamation made in pursuance of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $1000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commissioner, whose duty it shall be to take testimony relative to losses and injuries inflicted since December 31, 1885, by the British authorities upon citizens of the United States engaged in fisheries on the northwest coast of British North America.

Messrs. Jas. A. Laidlaw, John Hendry, William McColl, E. S. Scoullar and several other well known business men of the Royal City are in Victoria to-day.

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OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Opening of the Ontario Legislature To-day—The Speech

From the Throne Indicates the Government's Business.

ONTARIO'S LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The speech from the Throne at the opening of the legislature this afternoon will promise some amendments to the license laws. It will recognize the temperance sentiments concerning the appointment of police magistrates, &c. The government's scheme for the University Confederation will be attended to and a bill promised. The extension of the Torren's system of registration beyond York County will be mentioned. A bill will be introduced to give effect to the recommendations of the Niagara Park Commission. The putting into operation of the Factory Act subject and the prison labor and the new parliament buildings will be also referred to.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Advices from Quebec province show that the government candidates in all constituencies held by them during last parliament are meeting with excellent success. The Riel cry is failing to arouse the same enthusiasm as in the Local campaign.

Sir John opens his campaign in Carleton to-day. He will likely be unopposed.

Rev. Father Gendrau, of the Ottawa college, says there is no truth in the statement that Bishop Grandin, when here preferred a list of charges against the government for mal-administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest.

MONTREAL'S CARNIVAL.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—The carnival is a great success. It is estimated that fifty thousand visitors are in the city.

Thousands of visitors have arrived. The storming of the ice palace by 2000 snow shoes was the finest ever witnessed. The weather is beautiful to-day. The electric light will be placed in the parliament buildings for the season.

LAURIER'S OPPONENT.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—F. X. Drouin, Conservative, has been nominated in Quebec East.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.

B. C. Stationery Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP

British Columbia Stationery Co.

Next door to Post Office.

Mr. W. H. Holland, of Toronto, Supt. in Canada for the London and Lancashire Assurance Company, is in the city. He is here for the purpose of establishing an agency for this old, reliable and well established life company.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only [illegible] per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 30,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for [illegible]. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,

jan 13 D&W St. [illegible], P. Q.

MARRIED.

Nesbitt—Ella—At the Church of Our Lord this forenoon, Wednesday, Jan. 9th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, Mr. Samuel Dickson Nesbitt, eldest son of the late Samuel Nesbitt, Esq., to Miss Marion Florence Lowe Ella, third daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Ella.

McColl—Maclure—In Victoria, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Donald Fraser, M. A., Mr. William McColl, merchant, New Westminster, to Susan M., youngest daughter of Mr. John Maclure, Hotel [illegible], Matsqui. New Westminster papers please copy.

DIED.

Walker—This morning at his residence, Yates street, of paralysis, Capt. G. G. Walker, a native of New Brunswick, aged 69 years, 7 months and 9 days.

Notice to Stockmen.

THE SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL

"LORNE"

Will be offered for service until further notice at the Farm of the undersigned, Foul Bay. Terms—$5, each.

The Thorough-bred Berkshire Boar

"CONQUEROR"

is also offered for service. Terms—$4, each.

jan13 1m D&W J. S. SHOPLAND.

"ACME"

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.

jan2 2m-dw Sole Agent for B. C.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 8th January, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, Secretary, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd March, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 8th day of April, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., Jan. 21, 1887. feb3 Dlt Wit

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Jan 28 D and W

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To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 11th, 1887. jan15 d&w

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

Gentlemen:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal-Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons, for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 29th, '87. jan29

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS, UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO., VICTORIA.

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Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen, Fine Fancy Overcoats, Fur Capes for men and Boys.

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Tweed Pants, from $3 upwards; Black walking Coats at $10 each, Pea Coat, $5 to each; Ulsters at $5 per suit; and a full line of Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.

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